Manitoba

Annual Report 1988 - 89

Attorney General

Manitoba

90-06537/

The Attorney General

CANADA

Room 104
Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba,

The Honourable George Johnson, M.D.
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

It is my privilege to present for the information of Your Honour the Annual Report of the Attorney General's Department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1989.

Respectfully submitted,

The Honourable James C. McCrae
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Manitoba

Manitoba

Deputy Attorney General

Winnipeg, Manitoba,
CANADA
R3C 0V8

Honourable James C. McCrae
Attorney General of Manitoba

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to submit for your approval the Annual Report of the Attorney General's Department for the year 1988-89.

The year saw a number of significant developments within the Department, which will have positive effects for Manitobans and on departmental operations.

In May 1988, **jurisdiction for Corrections** was transferred to the department from Community Services, giving the Attorney General responsibility for administering all of The Corrections Act. He previously had responsibility for Part II. Over the next few months administrative functions and staff were absorbed into departmental operations. Two important events concerning this division were the opening of Milner Ridge Correctional Centre in September 1988 and approval for design of the new Provincial Remand Centre. By March 1989, Milner Ridge was progressing ahead of schedule toward full operation and design work on the Remand Centre was nearing completion.

The work of the **Aboriginal Justice Inquiry**, constituted in May 1988, has been closely watched, since it is likely to have a major impact on the course of the department in both the short and long term.

The **Manitoba Law Reform Commission** was reconstituted as an independent body in August 1988, with five commissioners. The government also expressed its intention to confirm the commission's independence through legislation.

Progress continued in the **automation of procedures** in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office, the records of the Public Trustee, Court of Queen's Bench central registry and other branches in the department.

The coming into force of **The Freedom of Information Act** presented new challenges to the department because of the wide range of functions that generate public requests for information.

A lengthy backlog of **land title registrations** that developed in the spring and early summer of 1988 was cut back and eliminated by overtime work and addition of staff.

The seven recommendations of former Chief Justice A.S. Dewar from a review of the handling of **traffic ticket charges** in the Crown's Office were accepted by the Attorney General. The review, initiated in June 1988, had found a number of areas that needed reform or further examination. The recommendations included training and guidelines for magistrates, reviewing the structure of the Crown's office, improving record keeping in Provincial Court and the handling of offence notices.

In an effort to solicit public views concerning the future direction of **crime prevention** programs and victims' services, the department prepared a discussion paper entitled *An Integrated Approach to Crime Prevention and Victims Assistance* and released it in April 1989.

A pilot **access assistance** program, which assists in the enforcement of access orders to encourage continued contact by non-custodial parents with their children, went into operation in February 1989. The first of its kind in Canada, the program helps parents who experience difficulty with access to children after separation or divorce. It is based in the Family Conciliation branch of Family (formerly Community) Services, with legal assistance by Attorney General and half the costs paid by the federal Department of Justice.

RCMP detachments in Deloraine and Reston were reopened during the year, in line with government commitments to strengthen police service in rural Manitoba.

In March 1989 the new **Court of Queen's Bench Act** was proclaimed. It repealed The Queen's Bench Act, The Replevin Act and The Judgment Interest and Discount Act, formerly administered by the Attorney General.

Respectfully submitted,

Graeme Garson
Deputy Attorney General

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Introduction

This fourth annual report of the Manitoba Department of the Attorney General deals with the fiscal year ending March 31, 1989. It is intended to provide factual, descriptive and financial information on the operations of the department, to promote greater understanding and accountability of the justice system in Manitoba.

In May 1989 the department's name was changed to Justice; since then the official title of the Minister has been Minister of Justice and Attorney General. Since the period covered by this annual report ends before the change of name, the former titles are used in nearly all cases throughout the report.

Department Role and Mandate

The mandate of the department reflects the statutory responsibilities outlined in section 3 of The Attorney General's Act (R.S.M. c.13) and the traditional responsibility of the Minister for the integrity and improvement of the justice system in Manitoba.

The department is responsible for:

- efficient and fair policing, law enforcement, criminal prosecutions and related services throughout the province;
- court services to ensure the efficient, orderly and impartial settlement of criminal and civil disputes;
- a full range of civil legal services to departments and agencies of the government, including legal advice, preparing legal documents and conducting litigation;
- legislative drafting and legal translation services to the Legislature and departments and agencies of the government;
- programs and services necessary for protecting individuals and property rights;
- planning, developing and implementing government policies related to the Constitution, human rights and law reform, in co-operation with other departments and the central agencies of government;
- protecting society, preventing crime and maintaining law and order, while reintegrating offenders into the community.

To fulfil its mandate in 1988-89, the department was organized into seven divisions: Administration and Finance, Corrections, Court Services, Criminal Prosecutions, Justice, Legislation and Legal Translation, and Property Rights. Every division is headed by an assistant deputy minister or equivalent and corresponds to the financial appropriations displayed in the department's budgetary estimates.

The framework of the report reflects the structure of the department. Within divisions, 1988-89 activities for every branch or section are outlined. Funds voted and actual expenditures for the fiscal year are supplied for every sub-appropriation in the department, as well as explanations for major variances between these figures. In most cases a sub-appropriation corresponds to an individual branch; occasionally it covers a whole division. Reports and financial information are also given for affiliated boards, agencies and commissions, many of which issue their own annual reports.

During the year, the transfer of Corrections division to the department gave the Attorney General responsibility for administering the whole of The Corrections Act. He previously had responsibility for Part II.

In March 1989 the new Court of Queen's Bench Act was proclaimed. It repealed The Queen's Bench Act, The Replevin Act and The Judgment Interest and Discount Act, formerly administered by the Attorney General.

Environmental Analysis

The justice system does not function in isolation. It works within, and therefore reflects, the political, social and economic environment of society; and as that environment changes the justice system must adapt. Dealing effectively with increased demands on its programs will be a priority of the department for the next few years. Maintaining acceptable levels of service in a climate of restraint will present a major challenge.

For the next few years, the department must be prepared to deal with such issues as:

- increasing pressure on existing services and programs, and demands for new ones
- jurisdictional concerns with federal and municipal governments
- regionalization of services throughout the province
- changes in the aboriginal justice field, especially with respect to moves toward self-government, and the report of the Inquiry into the Administration of Justice and Aboriginal People
- expected changes to Young Offender legislation
- expansion of the unified family court thoughout Manitoba
- implications and implementation of new Manitoba family law legislation
- expected expansion of counter-measures against drug-related crimes
- the effects of Criminal Code changes concerning victims of crime

The entrenchment of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms in the Constitution and the proclamation of Manitoba's Freedom of Information Act reflect public concerns about individual rights. As awareness of

constitution-related issues increases, litigation in this area also increases. The Constitutional Law branch has added a new dimension to the department and ensures that the province can deal effectively with this increased workload.

More and more, competing and sometimes conflicting special-interest groups in society are appealing to the justice system for decisions when the political system does not act, or for arbitration in areas where the law is unclear. The demands of special-interest groups representing victims, offenders, women, native and ethnic minorities, the elderly and the young are being addressed through measures such as expansion of the Family Division of Court of Queen's Bench, fine surtax programs and the Aboriginal Justice Inquiry. These pressures will likely increase as society becomes more pluralistic and diverse.

Concerns with the legislative, regulatory and contracting practices of government are generating a significantly greater demand for legal and legislative services from other government departments.

Greater involvement of law enforcement agencies and the courts in areas such as family conflict, property offences, impaired and suspended drivers, young offenders and substance abuse has increased the volume of cases going through Manitoba courts. These increases are being met in a variety of ways. The efficiency of the criminal justice system should improve as a result of advances in technology, the centralization of courts and staff in the new Law Courts building in Winnipeg and decentralization of other functions to regional offices throughout the province.

Technological change is having tremendous impact on the justice system, as it struggles to keep up with computerized crime, complex commercial fraud, Charter applications, constitutional changes and environmental issues. New technology offers management an opportunity to make more efficient use of diminishing staff resources. At the same time, it risks alienation of essential experienced staff and further dehumanization of a system that many ordinary citizens already view as unapproachable. Justice system managers are being asked to make far-reaching choices about new technology they little understand, and to juggle requirements for effectiveness and efficiency against compatibility, adaptability and confidentiality.

Changing demographic patterns will also affect the justice system of the future. As a result of increased education, better health care, higher salaries and comprehensive pension plans, children of the "baby boom" generation born between 1946 and 1964 will one day form an elder population that is wealthier, more numerous and more articulate in demanding services than its forebears.

Low birth rates among Canadians of European descent, combined with high birth rates among aboriginal peoples and substantial immigration from Third World countries, are producing a different ethnic, social and linguistic makeup in Canadian society. The justice system — law enforcement, courts and corrections in particular — must be prepared to deal with offenders from cultural and ethnic backgrounds, and situations, that are radically different from what it has handled in the past.

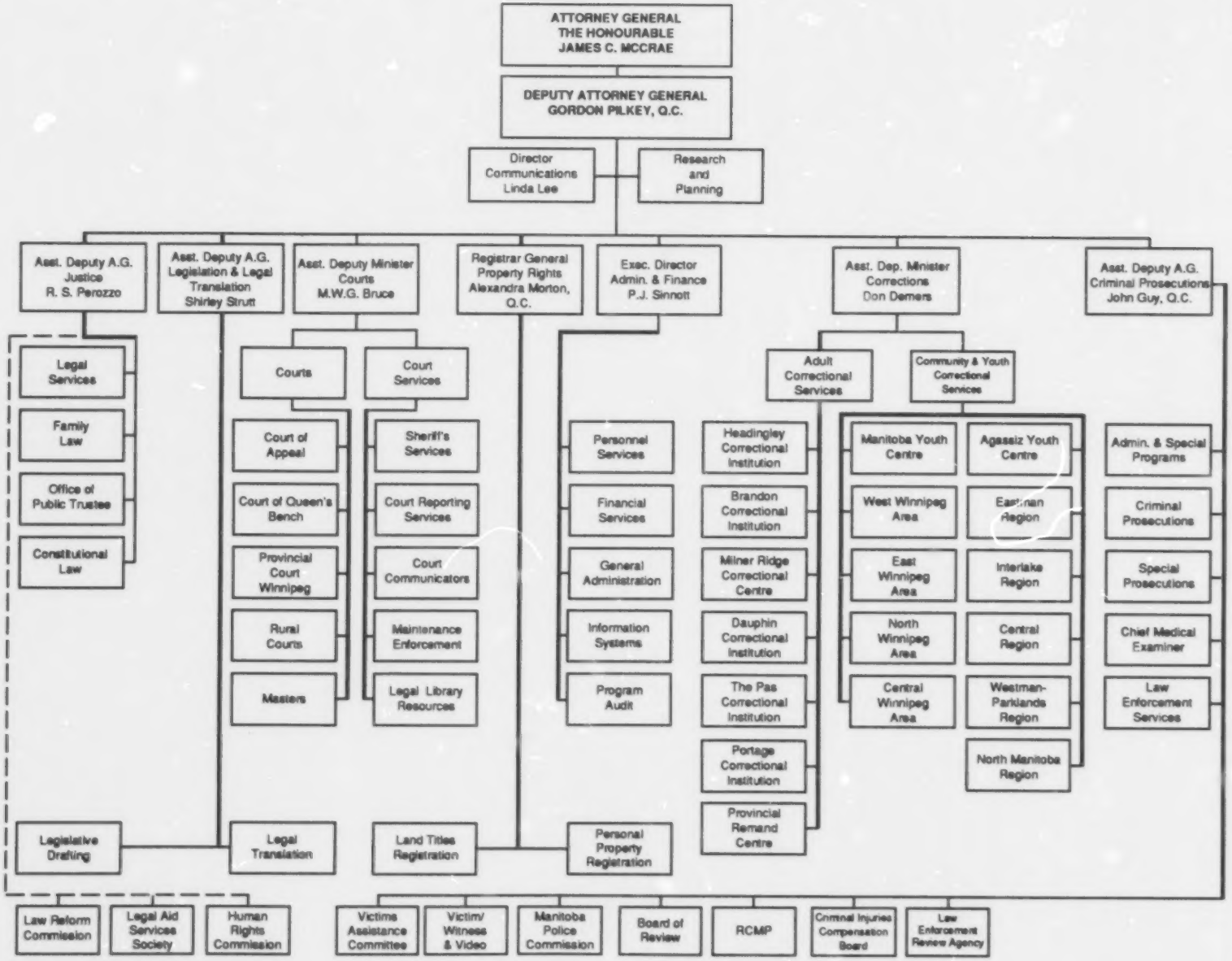
Although a steadily increasing proportion of Manitobans live in urban communities (60% of Manitoba's population is concentrated in the Winnipeg area), the demand for locally based justice services throughout the province is also growing. Maintaining acceptable levels of service and meeting demands for new services in times of fiscal restraint will require imagination by managers and program planners. It will also require increased attention to public education, to ensure that public expectations of the justice system and demands for service access are realistic.

Organization

In 1988-89, the Department of the Attorney General employed a staff of almost 2,100, located in 29 areas outside Winnipeg, and 16 locations in Winnipeg. The budget was more than $131.5 million.

With the addition of Corrections from May 9, 1988, the department had seven divisions, each headed by an Assistant Deputy Minister, Assistant Deputy Attorney General or Executive Director. The division heads report to the Deputy Attorney General, who reports to the Attorney General.

The divisions (Administration and Finance, Courts, Criminal Justice, Justice. Legislation and Legal Translation, Property Rights, Corrections) cover all operating sections in the department. As shown in the organizational chart on the opposite page, they provide services to, and appropriate contact with, all boards, agencies and commissions for which the department is responsible.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THE HONOURABLE
JAMES C. MCCRAE
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
GORDON PILKEY, Q.C.
Director
Communications
Linda Lee
Research
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Planning
Asst. Deputy A.G.
Justice
R. S. Perozzo
Asst. Deputy A.G.
Legislation & Legal
Translation
Shirley Strutt
Asst. Deputy Minister
Courts
M.W.G. Bruce
Registrar General
Property Rights
Alexandra Morton,
Q.C.
Exec. Director
Admin. & Finance
P.J. Sinnott
Asst. Dep. Minister
Corrections
Don Demers
Asst. Deputy A.G.
Criminal Prosecutions
John Guy, Q.C.
Legal
Services
Family
Law
Office of
Public Trustee
Constitutional
Law
Courts
Court
Services
Court of
Appeal
Court of Queen's
Bench
Provincial
Court
Winnipeg
Rural
Courts
Masters
Sheriff's
Services
Court Reporting
Services
Court
Communicators
Maintenance
Enforcement
Legal Library
Resources
Personnel
Services
Financial
Services
General
Administration
Information
Systems
Program
Audit
Adult
Correctional
Services
Community & Youth
Correctional
Services
Headingley
Correctional
Institution
Brandon
Correctional
Institution
Milner Ridge
Correctional
Centre
Dauphin
Correctional
Institution
The Pas
Correctional
Institution
Portage
Correctional
Institution
Provincial
Remand
Centre
Manitoba Youth
Centre
West Winnipeg
Area
East
Winnipeg
Area
North
Winnipeg
Area
Central
Winnipeg
Area
Agassiz Youth
Centre
Eastman
Region
Interlake
Region
Central
Region
Westman-
Parklands
Region
North Manitoba
Region
Admin. & Special
Programs
Criminal
Prosecutions
Special
Prosecutions
Chief Medical
Examiner
Law
Enforcement
Services
Legislative
Drafting
Legal
Translation
Land Titles
Registration
Personal
Property
Registration
Law Reform
Commission
Legal Aid
Services
Society
Human
Rights
Commission
Victims
Assistance
Committee
Victim/
Witness
& Video
Manitoba
Police
Commission
Board of
Review
RCMP
Criminal Injuries
Compensation
Board
Law
Enforcement
Review Agency

Communications

The Communications branch is responsible for all external and internal communications for the department. It is charged with two major tasks: ensuring that the public knows where and how to obtain the services provided by the department and encouraging the public to feel involved in, and committed to, those services.

The branch develops and implements the department's communications policy, suggests, plans and implements communications strategies for individual divisions and programs, carries out communications research, advises on public and media relations, develops and distributes informational material, advises and participates in public education and internal training programs as required, and deals with general inquiries about the department and its services.

The branch consists of a Director of Communications and a communications officer.

During 1988-89, the branch participated in the preparation of the discussion paper *An Integrated Approach to Crime Prevention and Victims Assistance* and the 1988 edition of *Justice in Manitoba: Key Indicators*. It edited the department's 1987-88 Annual Report and provided advice and assistance on preparing and producing annual reports to agencies and commissions reporting to the Attorney General. Four issues of the departmental *Newsletter* and five issues of the Corrections newsletter, *Corrections Community*, were produced, and pamphlets on the court communicator, fine option and alternative measures programs were revised and prepared for publication.

The branch developed and implemented communications strategies for departmental initiatives, including the reduction of the Land Titles backlog, introduction of a federal-provincial Access Assistance pilot program and the province-wide expansion of the unified Family Court. In addition to providing liaison with the news media for the department, including the Minister's office, and preparing speeches for both the Minister and Deputy Minister, the branch provided communications advice and initial assistance to the Inquiry into the Administration of Justice and Aboriginal People.

Communications
Sub-appropriation 04-1G

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 2:00	$89,200	90,500	1,300
Other expenditures	40,000	29,100	(10,900)

The variances under "other expenditures" resulted from (1) an unexpected delay in completing a Court Communicator pamphlet due to the translation process and (2) a delay in processing two large invoices for work on the Corrections display completed during the 1988-89 fiscal year.

Research, Planning and Evaluation

This branch, created in May 1985, enables the department to conduct and co-ordinate research, policy development, planning and program evaluation. It assists the Deputy Attorney General and the department's senior managers in developing strategic and operational plans and new program and policy initiatives for consideration by the government.

The objectives of the branch are to:

- design, conduct and co-ordinate research effectively and efficiently on behalf of the department
- assist departmental managers in policy development
- develop and co-ordinate the departmental planning process
- co-ordinate evaluation of departmental programs as requested
- furnish timely, relevant statistical and background information on the justice system and justice-related issues
- work with other provincial departments, provincial governments and the federal government to ensure maximum effectiveness in the co-ordination of priorities, funding, programs and projects.

Among major issues and subjects examined in 1988-89 were crime prevention and victims assistance, night-time driving behaviour in Manitoba, the Aboriginal Justice Inquiry, Crown attorneys, sexual assault and child sexual abuse in selected Manitoba communities, the Law Enforcement Review Agency and the Provincial Court.

Research, Planning and Evaluation
Sub-appropriation 04-1C

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 6:00	$275,100	256,500	(18,600)
Other expenditures	155,900	83,100	(72,800)[1]

1. Research projects budgeted but not approved.

Administration and Finance Division

This division is responsible for the department's administrative support functions, such as financial and personnel services, assigning office space and equipment, developing and maintaining automated systems, and personal and physical security. Although not the largest division, it may have the greatest impact overall on the daily operations of the department.

The division was reorganized to maintain efficient operation in the face of increased pressure for services. To accommodate these requests, the division has taken advantage of new technology and developed new ways of using existing resources.

Administration

This branch is responsible for planning office space, supplying and maintaining inventory for office equipment, co-ordinating fleet vehicle requirements and providing office supplies. Records management, insurance and risk management and the central file room also come under its direction. The manager is also the department's workplace health and safety facilitator.

The coming into force of The Freedom of Information Act October 1, 1988 caused an increase in requests for records held in the Central File Registry. The highest numbers of requests were for civil and criminal court files, general and personal information and intergovernmental agreements. Another major activity was preparing for implementation of the new government employee paid parking policy.

Finance

The Finance branch provides the department with budget and other financial services and support for strategic planning. Key activities include financial planning and reporting, central accounting, budget preparation and budget control.

During 1988-89, the branch had to maintain the controls on departmental expenditures normally exercised by the Finance Department. This unusual situation arose from the defeat of the previous government in March 1988 before a budget could be approved. The addition of Corrections division required reworking of the department's budget, adjustments with respect to staff and resources and a special internal audit of a federal-provincial agreement concerning The Young Offenders Act.

Finance
Sub-appropriation 04-1D

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 23:39	$711,500	682,300	(29,200)
Other expenditures	129,200	31,100	1,900

Internal Audit

This unit performs both financial audits and audits of program efficiency and effectiveness. The unit has a staff of two auditors.

Human Resource Services

This branch provides personnel services, planning and development for all branches of the department. Major responsibilities include staff recruitment, selection, training, labour relations and classification. The branch maintains payroll and employee benefits records and administers programs designed to improve employee performance and opportunities for career advancement. It implements government personnel policies, such as job sharing and affirmative action within the department. A computerized employee information system is used to give managers up-to-date information.

Human Resource Services
Sub-appropriation 04-1E

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 12:00	$379,400	396,800	17,400
Other expenditures	35,700	56,400	20,700[1]

1. The variance resulted from increased office expenses arising from the transfer of Corrections division to the department in May 1988.

Information Systems

Information Systems is the department's central branch for developing, implementing and maintaining automated systems for a variety of departmental services. This work enables the department to use a broad range of computer technologies (mainframe, mini-, micro-computer) for processing of automated functions.

Automated systems are developed and operated in program functions where workload, service demands and administrative requirements can best be met through automated support. Examples of office functions and procedures that have been automated are the Personal Property Registry, Maintenance Enforcement program records, the Queen's Bench central registry, firearms control, jury selection and the Land Titles system.

During the year, Information Systems undertook a number of system initiatives. With Manitoba Data Systems, a dial-up public access system to the Land Titles automated data base was established. This set standards (including security) and procedures for public

access to other departmental and government data bases. The branch also worked closely with Land Titles to reduce their registration backlog. A major initiative to automate financial and data recordkeeping in the Office of the Public Trustee was resumed, with a completion target of April 1990.

In this project and others, significant work was done with recommendations of Woods Gordon/Systemhouse consultants concerning the department's use of computer technology. This involved refinement of technology, staff training and product assessment, to ensure that work was done properly and in line with the department's automation objectives. A new system for the Family Maintenance program is the second initiative to incorporate the recommendations. Equipment was purchased during 1988-89, but activity was delayed by the secondment of the project manager to a municipal assessment project.

Information Systems
Sub-appropriation 04-1F

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 15:00	$593,700	623,000	21,700
Other expenditures	396,800	386,000	(10,800)

Aboriginal Justice Inquiry

In May 1988, the Manitoba Government instituted a Public Inquiry to investigate, report and make recommendations on the relationship between the administration of justice and aboriginal peoples of Manitoba. This mandate included all aspects surrounding the deaths of J.J. Harper and Helen Betty Osborne. It was expected that the Inquiry would include in its deliberations consideration of many factors, including:

Policing

- aboriginal policing issues
- deployment of staff and accessibility of police services
- arrest and charging procedures
- cultural sensitization for police officers and affirmative action programs

Access to and adequacy of legal counsel

- eligibility for and access to legal aid
- access in remote communities

Court processes

- use of bail and custody
- prosecutorial discretion and plea bargaining
- role of court communicators
- effect of time delays from arrest to trial
- Family Court proceedings
- Youth Court
- Child welfare proceedings

Court dispositions

- comparison of types of dispositions for aboriginal and non-aboriginal people
- use of custodial sentences
- availability of sentencing options

Post-sentencing

- differences in success rates of aboriginal and non-aboriginal groups on probation
- availability and use of Fine Option program
- prison experiences: temporary absences, parole, etc.
- reintegration to communities and reserves

Other

- aboriginal awareness and knowledge of the justice system
- communications between justice system staff and aboriginal people
- employment of aboriginal people in the justice system

The Public Inquiry into the Administration of Justice and Aboriginal People was being conducted by Associate Chief Justice A.C. Hamilton of Court of Queen's Bench and Associate Chief Judge C.M. Sinclair of Provincial Court. The Inquiry was planning to complete its work by the end of fiscal 1989-90 and will issue a comprehensive report on its activities and findings.

As an independent body, the Inquiry is not administered or directed by the Attorney General. However, for purposes of funding the Inquiry's work, a special sub-appropriation was created within the department.

Aboriginal Justice Inquiry
Sub-appropriation 04-1H

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 4:45	173,600	167,300	(6,300)
Other expenditures	667,000	437,700	
Funding to Aboriginal Groups	255,400	25,700[1]	

1. In addition to the Inquiry's budget, the Government agreed to provide $255,000 to aboriginal groups for their participation and contribution to the work of the Inquiry. This amount, also found in sub-appropriation 04-1H, was possible because of the Inquiry's significant surplus at the end of the 1988-89 fiscal year. The variance covers the difference between both types of "other" expenditures and the estimated figure.

Corrections Division

The Corrections division comprises the Assistant Deputy Minister's office and two branches: Adult Correctional Services and Community and Youth Correctional Services.

The Assistant Deputy Minister's office directs, co-ordinates and controls division activities. Its functions consist of policy development, budget analysis and control, management and operational information system maintenance, chaplaincy and medical services, investigations, operational reviews and audits.

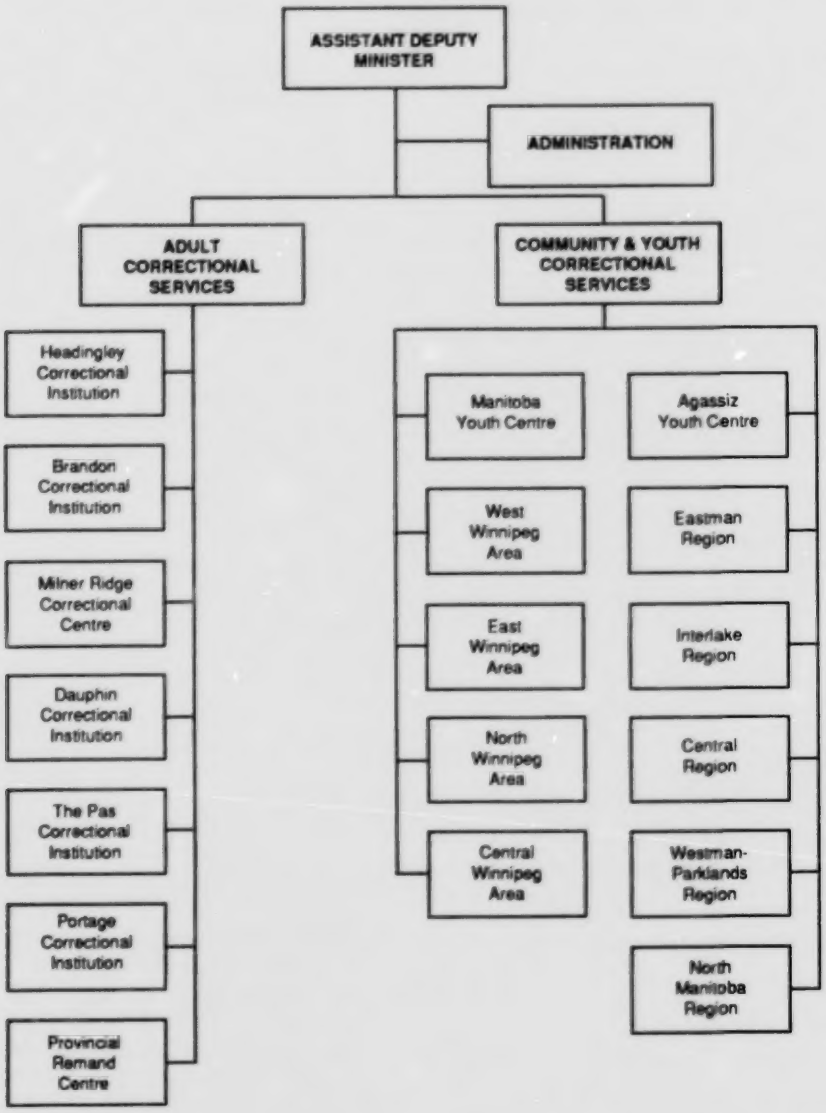
The two branches are responsible for effective development and operation of adult, youth and community institutions and programs.

Corrections
Sub-appropriation 04-7A

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 7:26	$295,700	292,500	(3,200)
Other expenditures	171,500	154,900	(16,600)

1. Under-expenditure to offset over-expenditure in other areas.

Corrections



Community and Youth Correctional Services

The mandate of Community and Youth Correctional Services branch is to:

- contribute to crime prevention and protection of society, as part of the criminal justice system
- provide and promote programs so that, when appropriate, offenders may be dealt with by means other than judicial proceedings
- provide and promote options to sentencing so that, when appropriate, offenders may be dealt with by community supervision and community programs instead of being committed to correctional institutions
- provide humane and constructive custody programs for young offenders and facilitate their early reintegration into society.

The importance of community participation and cultural appropriateness in operation of services and accountable management is also emphasized.

During 1988-89, these responsibilities were met through the following:

1. **Crime prevention** — in co-operation with Project Prevention and other agencies, staff organized, supported and participated in crime prevention and public education activities, including initiatives sponsored by community agencies during Crime Prevention Month in November. The branch also worked extensively with community justice committees and other community groups such as the Students Triumph Over Problems project in Dauphin and Swan River.

2. **Alternative Measures** — Manitoba has long been a leader in Canada in operating alternative measures programs for young offenders. These programs make it possible to deal with young offenders in their own communities without going through formal court proceedings. More than one-third of all youth served by the branch are handled through alternative measures programs, such as making reparation to victims, community service work and crime prevention activities. In 1988-89, about 40 per cent of these alternative measures were administered by community justice committees, which are made up of local volunteers, assisted by corrections staff. This is an increase from 30 per cent in 1987-88.

3. **Options to Incarceration** — these have been developed so that the courts can allow offenders to remain in the community instead of sentencing them to a jail term. The services are:
   - judicial interim release supervision for youth and adults, who otherwise would be kept in custody while awaiting court appearance. Interim release supervision for adults has more than doubled in the past four years
   - pre-disposition and pre-sentence reports, prepared at the request of the courts to provide information on offenders and community options, to assist in sentencing
   - the Fine Option program. This gives offenders who lack enough funds to pay a fine the option of doing voluntary community service work instead of going to jail for non-payment. This service is operated through a network of about 140 community resource centres and more than 400 work centres across the province. During 1988-89, 8,987 persons registered in the program and more than 75 per cent completed the required hours of work, or completed some of them and paid the balance owing on their fines.
   - community service orders, a sentencing option under which offenders are required to make a positive contribution to society through unpaid community work.
   - probation supervision, which allows offenders to stay in their communities under supervision. The past two years have seen a major increase in the number of adults in this program. Alternative community supervision programs, such as reporting centres, group supervision and extended volunteer participation, have been developed to meet the growing need for community supervision.
   - special offender programs have been developed to meet special problems such as child sexual abuse, domestic violence and substance abuse.

4. **Custody programs** — A variety of facilities are used to hold young offenders in custody. A number of programs, geared to the offender and type of custody ordered by the court, are offered as part of custody operations.

   Temporary detention — Kenaston Centre, a branch of the Manitoba Youth Centre (MYC) in Winnipeg, is used for offenders who are being held while awaiting court decision or disposition.

   Secure custody — Agassiz Youth Centre (AYC) in Portage la Prairie is the main secure custody centre for young male offenders. A small number of high-risk young male offenders and all young female offenders committed to secure custody are held in Doncaster Centre, a branch of MYC. A variety of special programs have been developed for offenders in secure custody, including sub-

stance abuse, violence prevention through anger management, positive peer culture, crisis prevention training and training residents to be literacy tutors.

Open custody — Offenders committed to open custody by the courts are placed in Willow Centre, a branch of MYC. A youth assessment centre receives every offender sentenced to open custody and recommends specific placements for these residents. Some are transferred to Crescent Centre, a branch of AYC. About 30 selected offenders are placed in a network of 19 family-type open custody homes located in a number of communities throughout the province. During the year, the branch tried to increase the number of placements in northern Manitoba, and by year-end 11 community beds had been established in Thompson.

Temporary release and early release — these programs are important for preparing offenders who have progressed in their custody programs for re-entry into society. A custody monitoring team ensures that, when offenders have made enough progress (after completing 2/3 of their sentence), a recommendation is presented to court that the offender be released from custody and placed under community supervision. Close community supervision is also provided for temporary absences, which facilitates early release from custody.

The branch continues to develop special training courses for staff of custody programs. In June 1988, 11 employees completed the residential youth workers certificate course at Red River Community College. New training programs were given in substance abuse and infectious diseases. An innovative program has been started to help young offenders who have been victims of child abuse.

5. **The Community Option** — Community correctional services in Manitoba are planned, operated and evaluated through a partnership with members of the community, who may participate as volunteers or members of justice committees, or work through fee-for-service agreements called community participation agreements.

In 1988, more than 40 community justice committees were operating in Manitoba. Committee members, who serve without pay, have taken major responsibility for administering the alternative measures program and a number of other correctional and crime prevention activities. More than 200 other volunteers assisted in other branch program areas, such as supervising offenders, assisting in community crime prevention sessions and assisting in preparation of court reports. A regional justice advisory committee, made up of representatives of justice committees, is being formed in Interlake region. In North Winnipeg, a "teens on track" lifeskills program is being operated by a justice committee.

During 1988, there were about 20 community participation contracts, whereby community groups and agencies accept responsibility for providing designated correctional services.

6. **Programs for Aboriginal People** — In 1988 the Department extended to June 1989 a demonstration project under which the Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council assumes responsibility for community correctional services on seven member reserves.

Continued emphasis is being placed on recruiting aboriginal staff, particularly for units serving a large aboriginal population, as in northern Manitoba. Training in cross-cultural awareness is being offered to institutional and community staff.

In 1988, after long negotiations and planning, the federal and Manitoba governments and Shamattawa Indian Band began an intensive crime prevention program to deal with social problems associated with crime in that northern community.

In addition, through participation agreements, Community Corrections supports a number of aboriginal communities who are operating community supervision programs.

7. **Innovative Approaches** — East Winnipeg's Community Resource Management Team Approach to service operation, introduced in 1986, was evaluated during 1988. The plan places greater reliance on community resources, caseload pooling and teamwork. Each staff member is assigned a field of specialization, and is responsible not only for services to offenders but also for developing and working with community resources. The results of this experiment will be evaluated in 1989.

Community correctional officers continue to experiment with intensive supervision programs for high-risk offenders, reporting centres for other offenders and other approaches intended to reduce costs and increase program effectiveness.

Youth Correctional Institutions
Sub-appropriation 04-7C

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 220:26	$7,151,000	7,014,400	(136,600)
Other expenditures	1,200,300	1,145,900	(54,400)

Community Corrections
Sub-appropriation 04-7D

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 165:26	$5,846,400	5,699,700	(146,700)
Operating	727,300	725,300	(2,000)
Programs	1,568,500	1,560,200	(8,300)

Adult Corrections

Adult Corrections is responsible for care of adult offenders sentenced to prison for up to two years less a day or detained in custody pending a court decision. The branch operates seven correctional institutions and two work camps.

In all institutions, a variety of lifeskills, educational, skills and work opportunity programs are offered. Some are conducted by institutional staff and others are given through or by community organizations. The objective is to encourage basic literacy and growth, develop skills and good work habits and facilitate inmates' reintegration into the community after release. In addition to normal medical and dental care, treatment in anger management, substance abuse and case-management services are available. Through joint work by the individual institutions and religious organizations, the services of chaplains have become more extensive, particularly the assistance of Native elders for Native inmates.

A highlight of 1988 was initiation of planning for development of the new Provincial Remand Centre, following the Attorney General's announcement in September 1988 that the centre would be constructed at Kennedy and York, Winnipeg.

Institutions

Brandon Correctional Institution is the third largest in the province, with a 1988-89 staff of 83.5 and a capacity of 158 inmates. Inmate crews do the inside work needed to maintain the institution: kitchen work, groundskeeping, laundry, gardening, evening cleaning. Major activities in the year included introduction of a substance abuse and the Breaking Barriers programs, inmate peer tutoring, computer-assisted learning and the use of volunteers for inmate tutoring. There was a dramatic increase in wood crafts and projects, including manufacture of day care furniture, and an inmate crew participated in the Dutch Elm Disease control program. Organizational and structural changes were introduced as part of the unit-based management concept and to support the generic correctional officer system.

Dauphin Correctional Institution had an average population of 41 in 1988-89, and staff numbered 26 full-time and 11 part-time. Because the institution is small, programs emphasize use of local community resources, such as Assiniboine Community College, Parklands Human Resources Opportunity Centre, Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba and Alcoholics Anonymous, as well as employment opportunities with contractors, farmers and agri-businesses. During 1988, inmate groups completed courses in food services and fire fighting and inmate crews worked with the Dauphin parks board. In its first year of operation, a small greenhouse produced enough plants and flowers to decorate the grounds of the institution and courthouse.

Headingley Correctional Institution, Manitoba's largest, has a capacity of 450 and a staff complement of 236. The institution operates two satellites: Bannock Point Rehabilitation Camp and the Community Release Centre. The institution offers many work, education, counselling and training programs on site and in the community. On-site work programs include janitorial services, building maintenance, kitchen help, painting, tailoring, barber shop and laundry service. Eligible inmates may be assigned to supervised external work crews, which perform such tasks as highway litter cleanup, bush clearing, constructing and installing playground equipment, landscape work and manufacture of furniture for non-profit organizations. Education programs include one-on-one literacy tutorials by trained inmates and Red River Community College courses given by college instructors at the institution. Eligible inmates may attend vocational training courses at the RRCC campus. In 1988 a special-offender unit was established with a clinical psychologist, assisted by a psychometrist. The unit gives psychological assistance to inmates referred by counselling staff, in particular inmates in protective custody and with mental or sexual problems. It also conducts initial assessments of all inmates sentenced to six months or more.

Bannock Point Rehabilitation Camp is an open facility in Whiteshell Provincial Park, with an average 1988 population of 32 and staff of 11. During the year, nearly 10,000 person-days were spent on projects for Natural Resources, Manitoba Hydro, Highways, Government Services and Justice. Work included cleaning campgrounds, fire fighting, clearing bush from highway and power transmission line rights-of-way, toboggan trails and ski slopes, renovations at Milner Ridge Correctional Centre and cutting more than 35,000 board feet of lumber.

Milner Ridge Correctional Centre opened ahead of schedule in September 1988. The minimum-security institution has a capacity of 116 and a staff complement of 65. By March 1989, most of the work, training and education programs were in operation. Primary issues in 1988-89 concerned organizational matters and implementing the policy of programs linked with community agencies. In line with this policy, inmate crews worked for Parks branch and Hydro in the region and assisted in a number of projects in area communities. Milner Ridge is a member of the Local Area Assessment Committee, a group of social agencies that meets periodically to examine ways of pooling resources to better serve the region. A seven-month correctional

officer training program was conducted from March to September 1988, and all 19 particpants were hired by the centre.

Portage Correctional Institution, the only institution for women, has a capacity of 43 and a staff of 32. Correctional officers develop individualized programs for inmates, including — in some cases — continuation of a program after release to facilitate reintegration into the community. During 1988 psychiatric services were introduced, on a contract basis half a day a week. As part of the intake process, extensive questionnaires on physical and sexual abuse were introduced, and the Portage Women's Shelter offers individual counselling to inmates. Education, counselling, upgrading and work programs are offered in co-operation with many community organizations, and inmates may do volunteer work with local agencies.

The **Provincial Remand Centre**, in the Winnipeg Public Safety Building, is a secure facility for men and women awaiting court appearance, trial or sentencing. It has more than 11,000 admissions a year. In 1988, the average population was 166 inmates. Programs aimed at reducing suicide-risk cases and better identification of security levels for inmate management were introduced. More counselling services were offered in conjunction with community agencies and with staff of Community Corrections, especially to women.

The Pas Correctional Institution, serving northern Manitoba, is a secure facility for men, although it has small units for women and young offenders. It has a capacity of 78 beds and a staff of 56. All internal operations (cleaning, laundry, food services) are performed by inmates. A full range of education, training, recreation, counselling and religious programs are provided, in part through institution staff and in part by contracts with community resources and agencies. In the community, education and skills training are offered through The Pas Human Resources Opportunity Centre and Keewatin Community College. A co-ordinator was appointed in 1988, to supervise programs and work with community agencies to ensure continued operation of programs.

Egg Lake Rehabilitation Camp, a satellite of the institution, operated at its full capacity of 40 throughout the year. Located 50 km north of The Pas, the camp is work-oriented, with inmates performing tasks for Highways and the Parks branch. Heavy demand for the services of the camp is expected to continue in 1989-90.

Adult Corrections
Sub-appropriation 04-7B

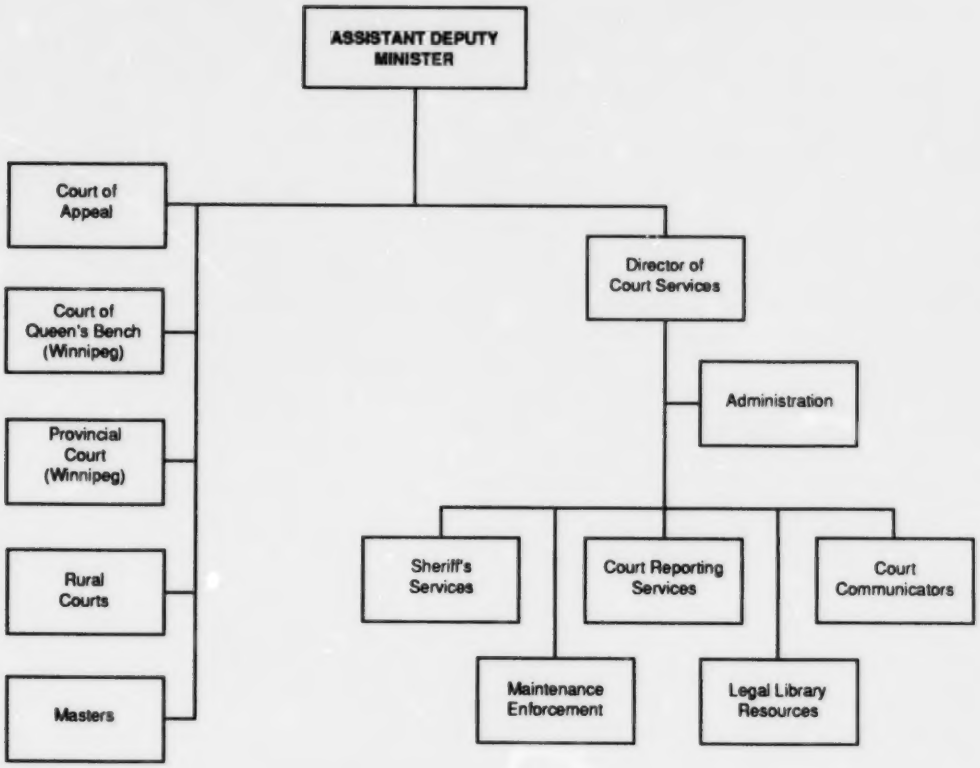
	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 609:00	$20,030,300	20,314,000	285,700
Operating	4,824,300	4,828,900	4,600
External agency grants	557,000	455,000	(102,000)

The underexpenditure in external agency grants was a result of lesser use of fee-for-service arrangements at community release centres.

Courts Division

The Courts division is responsible for administering and operating all courts in Manitoba, and the essential services to support them. It comprises several branches and programs: Court of Appeal, Court of Queen's Bench, Winnipeg; Provincial Court, Winnipeg; Rural Courts, Masters, Court Reporting Services, Sheriff's Services, Court Communicators, Maintenance Enforcement, Legal Library Resources and Administrative Services.

Courts



Court of Appeal

The Court of Appeal, the highest court in the province, deals in the main with cases heard first by lower courts, boards or commissions. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may also refer any matter to the court for hearing or consideration that it thinks fit to refer (normally important and significant issues of special nature or character).

The court comprises the Chief Justice of Manitoba and six other Judges of Appeal, all federally appointed. Cases are usually heard by a panel of three judges, but may be heard by five judges where an important and significant issue is involved. The court office, judges' chambers and courtrooms are located in the Law Courts, Broadway and Kennedy, Winnipeg.

Appeals in **criminal cases** may be taken by either the Attorney General (or counsel instructed by him) or the accused against the verdict reached by a lower court. Appeals may be taken against conviction, against sentence or both.

In summary conviction matters (heard first in Provincial Court), an appeal goes to the Court of Queen's Bench, but a further appeal to the Court of Appeal may be taken with leave of that court on a question of law alone.

An appeal in a proceeding in respect of any indictable offence (whether heard first in Provincial Court or Court of Queen's Bench) may be taken in the Court of Appeal.

A party dissatisfied with the decision in a **civil case** heard by a lower court, board or commission may appeal to the Court of Appeal in most cases. In some instances an appeal may be taken only with leave of the court.

Federal Courts — Court of Appeal
Sub-appropriation 04-5B

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 8:00	$246,200	250,500	4,300
Other expenditures	23,900	42,700	18,700[1]

1. Increased costs of communications and document reproduction, and translation requirements.

Court Of Queen's Bench

The Court of Queen's Bench serves the public in criminal, civil, domestic and testamentary matters. It functions both as a court of "first instance," where a case is heard in full for the first time, and as an appeal court for cases previously heard in Provincial Court and Youth Court. It has jurisdiction over both civil and criminal cases, and is unlimited as to either type of case or amount of claim. The court's five-member family division handles cases concerning issues of family law. Court of Queen's Bench conducts both jury and non-jury trials. Criminal cases are tried by judge alone, or by judge and jury. Companies charged under The Combines Investigation Act (Canada) must be tried by a Court of Queen's Bench judge alone. The court also has jurisdiction over indictable offences that are "electable" — where the accused decides if the case is to be heard in Provincial Court or Court of Queen's Bench.

The court consists of a Chief Justice, two Associate Chief Justices and 27 other judges, appointed by the federal government. Three of the judges are resident in Brandon, Dauphin and Portage la Prairie.

The **Family Division** was established in 1984 to streamline court procedures by having all family law and child protection matters heard in one court. In 1988-89, the Division served people living in the Winnipeg and Selkirk areas, where it had sole responsibility for family law matters.

Small Claims Court hears and processes claims for amounts of up to $3,000. Cases are heard by a deputy registrar. Small claims can be made in cases of debt, damage to property, rent arrears, damages to rented premises or breached contracts. The court does not collect money on behalf of complainants, but may issue garnishing orders or writs of execution empowering a sheriff's officer to seize and sell property to satisfy a debt.

The **Probate Branch** deals with applications relating to the settling of estates of deceased persons. The reading and interpretation of a will, approval of the will's directions and appointment of an administrator if the person dies without a will are some of its responsibilities. All processing and handling of cases takes place in Winnipeg, although persons may file their applications in other communities.

The **Orderly Payment of Debts Program**, designed to assist persons who have become overwhelmed by debts, is empowered to take over the administration of debt payments for approved applicants. Through this program, debtors are able to pay their debts without being sued by their creditors.

Court of Queen's Bench support services are co-ordinated in Winnipeg by the director, and in rural centres by the Director of Rural Courts. Certain deputy registrars can perform marriages, hear small claims and administer oaths, travelling to other areas in their jurisdiction as required.

During 1988-89 a new Queen's Bench Act was proclaimed, along with a completely revised set of court rules, the first comprehensive rules revision in more than 50 years. The general objective of the rules provides that they be liberally interpreted to secure a just, most expeditious and least expensive determination of every civil proceeding on its merits. A new computerized registry system was put into place in the court in Winnipeg. It is designed to be part of the Manitoba Public Access System, which will allow access to court records off-site.

Federal Courts — Queen's Bench
Sub-appropriation 04-5B

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 77:10	$2,109,100	2,122,600	13,500
Other expenditures	317,200	71,300	54,100[1]

1. Computer costs, including implementation of the Queen's Bench automated registry system, were higher than expected.

Masters and Registrars in Bankruptcy

Under the jurisdiction of Court of Queen's Bench, masters adjudicate procedural motions in the civil and family divisions, enforce maintenance orders, tax costs and hear various Child and Family Services Act matters. They also adjudicate certain bankruptcy and surrogate court matters, and conduct hearings on matters

referred to them by judges of Court of Queen's Bench. The senior master assumes administrative responsibility for the hearing officers who handle Small Claims Court, the screening of enforcement matters and taxation of costs. The decisions of these provincially appointed judicial officers are subject to appeal to a judge.

Federal Courts — Masters
Sub-appropriation 04-5B

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 9:26	$466,600	468,800	2,200
Other expenditures	31,600	24,200	(7,400)[1]

1. Error in estimates allocation and expected needs did not materialize.

Provincial Court

Provincial Court is the only court in Manitoba to exercise an exclusively "original" jurisdiction, hearing all its cases for the first time but no appeals. In general, less serious offences are tried in Provincial Court. Of all criminal prosecutions in the province, 95% are heard in Provincial Court. Traffic cases, private prosecutions and lesser matters are handled by magistrates and justices of the peace.

Provincial Court is divided into three divisions (Criminal, Youth and Family). It sits in five sites in Winnipeg and many other locations in the province. Judges of the court are appointed by the provincial government.

The **Criminal Division** handles criminal charges against adults involving summary-conviction offences and some less serious indictable offences, such as assault, theft under $1,000 and obtaining money by false pretences. It is also responsible for conducting preliminary hearings for more serious indictable offences.

Youth Court is responsible for charges under the Young Offenders Act (Canada) brought against young people between the ages of 12 and 17.

The **Family Division** hears family disputes such as child custody and family maintenance (but not divorce). This section of the court operates in all areas of the province outside Winnipeg and Selkirk. Family cases in these areas are heard in Family Division of Court of Queen's Bench.

Under a director, court services are divided into five areas: judicial services, judicial support, court operations, administration and summary conviction court, each under a manager.

During 1988 centralization of court operations in Winnipeg was completed. Operations formerly in three other locations were shifted to the new Law Courts building on York Avenue and others moved into the renovated Provincial Court building at 379 Broadway. Automation work consisted of computerization of manual records for charges, case scheduling, records, statistics and court or service documents.

Provincial Court
Sub-appropriation 04-5C

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 139:26	$6,035,300	6,084,000	48,700
Other expenditures	585,900	655,300	69,400[1]

1. Variance resulted from the cost of judicial inquiries ($85,800) held in 1988-89.

Rural Courts

This branch is responsible for the effective operation of the justice system in rural and remote areas of Manitoba. Rural Courts includes Provincial Court (Criminal, Family and Youth), Court of Queen's Bench (Criminal, Civil, Small Claims and Family), the Family Maintenance Enforcement Program, magistrates and justices of the peace. These services are located at 18 court offices in 16 communities, serving 36 circuit court locations and 119 other sites, presided over by a magistrate or justice of the peace.

One of the main program objectives in 1988-89 was full implementation of a training program developed in 1987-88 for justices of the peace and magistrates. This resulted in four training seminars, held in Selkirk, Steinbach, The Pas and Winnipeg for 56 staff and non-staff magistrates. Seven are scheduled for 1989-90. Another objective was to develop consistent practices and procedures for the whole province, in line with those in Winnipeg. Many of these were implemented in 1988-89, to prevent deviations such as those singled out in the Dewar report from occurring outside Winnipeg.

Rural Courts
Sub-appropriation 04-5J

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 57:00	$1,663,700	1,691,300	27,600
Other expenditures	426,900	463,900	37,000

Sheriff's Services

Sheriff's Services is responsible for many and varied duties in both civil and criminal court processes. Among the civil duties are delivering or serving legal documents for all government departments (including Legal Aid and Family Maintenance enforcement) and enforcing various Court of Queen's Bench orders such as writs of seizure, interim orders, attaching orders and court-ordered evictions where a landlord has exhausted all other legal means for removal and posses-

sion. Two senior officers in Winnipeg conduct investigations for the Maintenance Enforcement program to locate defaulting spouses and determine their assets and/or ability to pay.

Criminal court duties include subpoenas to witnesses, summoning and assembling jury panels for assizes, jury supervision, management and payment during trials, and maintaining security and order in all levels of court throughout the province. In recent years, prisoner escort has become a major duty in the sheriffs' workload. Prisoners in custody, ranging from young offenders to federal penitentiary inmates, are escorted from institutions and lock-ups to all court appearances and returned. Custody escorts also include patients committed to institutions under The Mental Health Act.

By arrangement with Community and Youth Corrections, sheriffs organize and co-ordinate the transportation and escort of all young offenders in custody to and from court appearances, through the use of casual part-time escort staff. Since The Young Offenders Act became law in 1984, this function has more than tripled in scope and has become a major part of sheriffs' escort co-ordinating duties.

With demand on sheriffs' escort resources continuing to increase, the requirement for closed-circuit television links between courthouses and larger institutions, including the Provincial Remand Centre, becomes necessary as a practical means for processing bail applications and routine remands, thereby reducing both prisoner transportation volume and security risks.

The Chief Sheriff is situated in Winnipeg. Six sheriffs function as sheriff and regional managers in Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas and Thompson.

During 1988-89 restricted use of RCMP cells in Thompson resulted in an increase in prisoner escorts between Thompson and The Pas Correctional Institution. Changes in sitting dates in Provincial Court in Thompson and introduction of ongoing remands in custody at The Pas provided some reduction in weekly prisoner traffic. The creation of a weekly remand docket at Youth Court in Winnipeg has helped reduce the number of times that young offenders in custody from northern Manitoba are escorted to and from court.

The restructuring of the Chief Sheriff's operation separated it from the Winnipeg sheriff's office and facilitated centralization of key administrative and operational functions of Sheriff's Services, such as the automated jury system and accounting/fiscal procedures. During 1988-89, the central writ index in the Chief Sheriff's operations and process books in Winnipeg and Brandon were computer-automated.

The service assisted the Aboriginal Justice Inquiry through vehicle transportation and research data on the jury system.

Sheriff's Services
Sub-appropriation 04-5E

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 85:44	$2,479,000	2,371,800	(107,200)
Other expenditures	676,900	720,100	43,200

Court Reporting Services

Court reporters are responsible for providing a verbatim record of the evidence and proceedings in civil and criminal trials. They cover cases in Court of Queen's Bench, Provincial Court and government boards and commissions. They do not report minor traffic cases, cases heard by a limited-jurisdiction magistrate or cases heard in Court of Appeal. Reporters provide transcripts of court proceedings when requested by judges, lawyers or members of the public on a fee-paid basis. They produce these transcripts mainly on their own time and pay the costs related to producing these transcripts, i.e. paper, typing and photocopying.

The Chief Court Reporter is in charge of the branch, with two senior reporters to assist with scheduling and supervision. There are 41 court reporters in Winnipeg, including the senior positions, and 14 in the rest of the province, including a senior court reporter in Brandon-Minnedosa. The branch has a support staff of one secretary.

Court Reporters
Sub-appropriation 04-5D

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 56:04	$1,940,900	1,970,300	29,400
Other expenditures	276,400	292,300	15,900

Court Communicators

Court communicators help native people develop a better understanding of their rights, interests, privileges, and obligations in relation to the criminal justice system. The court communicator's role is to explain the court process to the accused, the nature of the charges involved and the possible outcomes of a court case, and help the person to obtain a lawyer. If a native person requires assistance in filling out applications for Legal Aid or other benefits, the court communicator will assist in that process as well.

Court communicators are chosen on the basis of a thorough knowledge of native culture and the ability to speak native languages. Most of their work is done outside the courtroom: consulting with clients and their families, contacting clients' lawyers and performing other duties as required. They also attend court to provide guidance and support. Communicators have

no formal legal training, and do not give legal advice. They are allowed to appear for an accused who has a valid reason for being unable to speak in court and is not represented by a lawyer. The communicator can give the court information about the accused, and circumstances surrounding the offence that might mitigate the accused's guilt.

There are ten court communicators in Manitoba, under the direction of the Chief Court Communicator in Winnipeg. They are located in Fort Alexander, Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas, Thompson and Grand Rapids, as well as in Winnipeg. They travel to various locations within their area as required. The program is jointly funded by the provincial and federal governments.

Court Communicators
Sub-appropriation 04-5F

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 10:26	$410,200	441,400	31,200
Other expenditures	64,000	85,100	21,100

The "other expenditure" variation resulted from an increase in air travel costs for northern court appearances.

Maintenance Enforcement

The Maintenance Enforcement program monitors and enforces court orders and separation agreements stipulating maintenance payments. Court orders are automatically forwarded to the program for enrolment. Once enrolled, the orders or "accounts," as they are called, are automatically monitored by the program's computer. The account record reveals missed payments or defaults, and initiates enforcement action as required. Enforcement action may take the form of a summons or a garnishing order against wages, bank accounts and certain federal monies; seizure of personal property, registration of the default arrears in Land Titles or the appointment of a receiver to ensure payment of maintenance. Garnishment of federal monies is also possible.

The program is province-wide in scope. Outside Winnipeg, enforcement is the responsibility of the rural courts (both Provincial Court and Court of Queen's Bench). In Winnipeg, the program manager oversees a staff of 18, including family maintenance investigators, computer operators, accounts officer and administrative support.

An important aspect of the program is its ability to locate people who default on maintenance payments. Two Sheriff's officers assist the program in this responsibility. The Family Maintenance Act provides legal authority to compel government departments or agencies, employers, agencies and private parties to disclose information about the whereabouts of maintenance defaulters. Recent changes to federal legislation give programs such as Maintenance Enforcement access to federal data banks, which greatly enhances the program's locational capacity.

In 1988, the Maintenance Enforcement program received more than $18.6 million in maintenance payments, which was forwarded directly to the appropriate recipient. Of this amount, almost $1 million was returned to the Minister of Finance to offset social allowance costs.

Manitoba was the first province to develop a maintenance enforcement program using progressive legislation, computerized monitoring and an administrative enforcement system. It has been used as a model by other provinces in developing their own programs.

Maintenance Enforcement
Sub-appropriation 04-5G

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 18:00	$490,500	499,200	8,700
Other expenditures	170,700	169,300	(1,400)

Legal Library Resources

Under the manager, this branch is responsible for administering the Great Library, the Attorney General's library at 405 Broadway and the libraries in the Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas and Thompson courthouses. It develops and maintains all departmental program collections and the Court of Appeal/Queen's Bench and Provincial Court judges' libraries. Library materials are purchased for department offices, and advice is given on collection development and maintenance. An inventory of library subscriptions and law materials in the library and office collections has provided a framework for resource sharing, purchasing and future planning.

Program objectives are providing effective, current legal information services to the department, the legal community and the public, needs analysis and purchasing of legal publications, developing and providing automated systems to improve province-wide access to legal resources, co-operation with other libraries to enhance services and rationalize expenditures, and staff training to maintain currency and awareness of legal information sources and research methods.

During 1988-89, nearly 15,000 requests for legal information were handled in the Great Library and Attorney General's library, and 288 computerized legal research searches were performed. In-house automated systems for purchasing and financial tracking were developed. Projects were initiated to automate the unreported judgments card and centralized textbook catalogue for the main Winnipeg libraries. Policies have

been developed for purchasing, respecting copyright, library security, rural library access and borrowing, and computer and legal reference services. Acquisitions and photocopying policies were reviewed and changes made with the approval of the Users' Committee.

Legal Library Resources
Sub-appropriation 04-5H

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 10:00	$291,500	284,100	(7,400)
Other expenditures	483,000	474,000	(9,000)

Administrative Services

This branch directs and supports the operation of the division. Its responsibilities include planning, direction, policy, personnel and financial services, system design, design and use of facilities, implementation and evaluation, equipment and supplies, legal research affecting courts, legal forms design and control and French language services.

Facilities Development

During the year the consolidation and centralization of court facilities in Winnipeg were completed. Administrative services for Provincial Court were placed in the main floor of 408 York Avenue and the judges moved to the fifth floor. The new Summary Convictions court opened in the renovated facilities at 373 Broadway. The spring of 1989 saw the first use of a simultaneous-translation courtroom.

In Selkirk new court facilities opened in March 1988, and in March 1989 the Minnedosa courthouse was rededicated after a major overhaul.

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada recognized the national importance of the historic Old Law Courts building by designating it as a historic site. A commemorative plaque in front of the building was unveiled in June 1988.

Administrative Services
Sub-appropriation 04-5A

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 13:00	$472,900	463,000	(9,900)
Other expenditures	66,700	49,500	(17,200)[1]

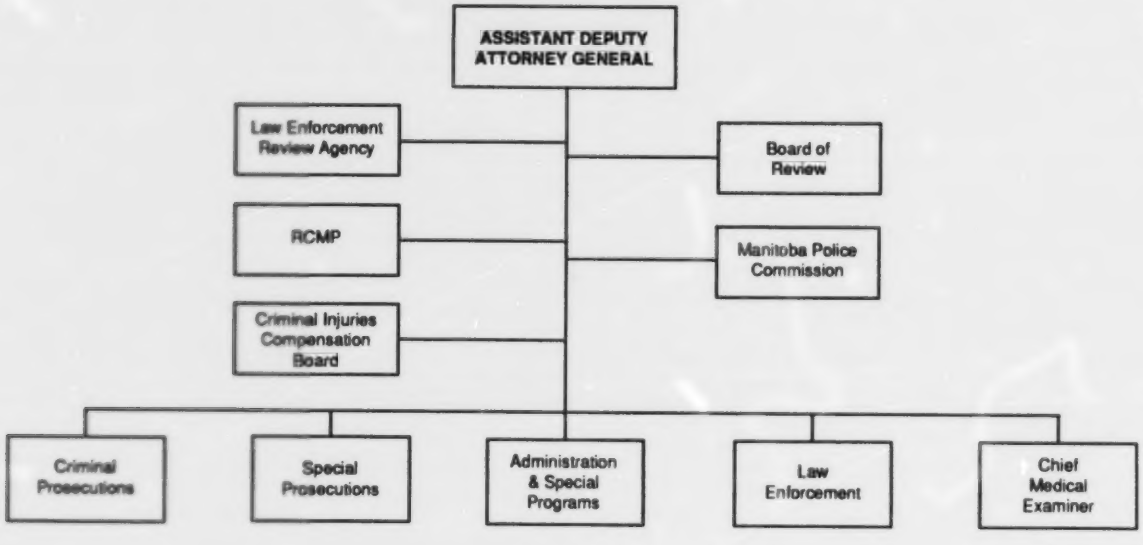
1. Restriction on travel and delays in initiatives to reduce division deficit.

Criminal Justice Division

Under the general direction of an Assistant Deputy Attorney General, this division provides prosecution and law enforcement services for the administration of justice in Manitoba. It ensures the proper investigation of all violent or unexplained deaths in the province. Special boards and agencies within the division review and monitor laws and law enforcement policies and practices, and conduct an orderly review of persons detained under Lieutenant-Governor's warrants.

Innovative programs to serve the needs of victims of crime and other non-offenders involved in the criminal justice process have been initiated and developed in the division. The Victim/Witness Assistance program, which gives information and assistance to both victims of crime and persons called to serve as witnesses, is one program that come under the administration of Criminal Justice. Others are the Child Abuse Witness Program and the Videotaping of Interviews of Child Abuse Victims project.

Criminal Justice



Criminal Prosecutions

This branch conducts the prosecution of criminal offences in Manitoba, including provincial, Criminal Code and some federal offences, young offenders prosecutions under The Young Offenders Act and special prosecutions of particularly intricate cases involving commercial fraud or other serious matters.

More than 50 lawyers, as well as support staff, work in several Winnipeg locations, Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, The Pas and Thompson. A number of court circuits operate out of each area, to which Crown prosecutors are assigned on rotation. They travel with the court to the different centres within the circuit. A group of lawyers handles the special prosecution cases.

Criminal Prosecutions
Sub-appropriation 04-2B

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 81:26	$3,639,100	3,895,700	256,600
Other expenditures	1,012,000	1,054,300	42,300

The salary variance resulted from annual increases under collective agreements.

Law Enforcement Services

This branch oversees the operation of policing and law enforcement services within the province.

The branch monitors and co-ordinates law enforcement activities, and deals with the RCMP (in both its contract policing and federal policing roles) and municipal police forces (principally Winnipeg and Brandon). It supervises the licensing of private investigators and security guards, conducts investigations for departments or agencies such as the Law Enforcement Review Agency and handles other matters related to the provision of law enforcement services. The branch administers, monitors and co-ordinates the licensing and control of firearms in accordance with the Criminal Code and letters of understanding between the federal and provincial governments.

Under a director, Law Enforcement Services has a staff of seven. It uses the second largest portion of financial resources within the department, with the RCMP contract representing 25.6% of the department's annual budget, or approximately $36.4 million a year.

Provincial policing in Manitoba is provided by the **RCMP** under an agreement between the province and the federal government. The RCMP enforce the law, and maintain crime prevention policies and practices, in all rural municipalities, towns, villages, reserves and local government districts that do not have their own municipal police.

There are 72 rural and 24 municipal detachments throughout the province. In 1988-89, Manitoba paid 66% of the costs of maintaining the RCMP and the federal government 34%. By the end of the current contract in 1991, Manitoba will have assumed 70% of the costs.

Manitoba has four Native policing programs. There are now 30 RCMP Indian special constables in the province, who undergo 17 weeks of training at headquarters in Regina. The federal government pays 46% of the costs for this program and Manitoba 54%. The 25-member Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council police force serves eight reserves in southwestern Manitoba. About 60 federally funded band constables serve 42 reserves, and 14 Metis centres are policed by community constables.

The **Firearms Control** unit controls the sale, distribution and use of firearms in Manitoba. It issues firearm acquisition certificates and firearm business licences, and approves shooting clubs. It also arranges for testing of armed security guards. All courts where guns are seized use Firearms Control as a repository for confiscated weapons. Prohibited weapons are destroyed, and hunting-class guns are re-circulated through auctions or other methods. The costs of the unit are 100 per cent recoverable from the federal government.

All persons wishing to be registered as **security guards** or **private investigators** in Manitoba must be licensed through Law Enforcement. The background of applicants is investigated, and requests are denied if an adverse police record exists, or if a refusal is deemed to be in the public interest. All successful applicants must be bonded.

Additional projects undertaken in 1988-89 included automation of special constable appointments, policing-community profiles, uniform crime reporting and police administration data, establishment of a provincial focal point for law enforcement statistics collection and co-ordination of the in-house automation of licensing of private investigators and security guards.

Law Enforcement Services
Sub-appropriation 04-4A (RCMP)

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries n/a			
Other expenditures	$33,272,200	34,688,400	1,416,200

Sub-appropriation 04-4B

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 7:00	$258,100	262,700	4,600
Other expenditures	195,200	192,800	(2,400)

Chief Medical Examiner

The Chief Medical Examiner's Office is a quasi-judicial operation, which functions under the authority of The Fatality Inquiries Act (FIA). It investigates all unexplained, unexpected, suspicious and violent deaths in Manitoba. The investigation, which includes an examin-ation of the scene, an external examination and an autopsy (when required), assists in determining the cause and manner of death. The complexity of investigations depends on each situation. The office also has a mandate to investigate all children's deaths, and attempts to identify situations of risk. Besides the inquiry required by FIA, if a child in care dies the office reviews the actions of the child and family services agencies concerned and prepares a written report.

Inquests are called, when required, by an ad hoc committee, which reviews all violent deaths in Manitoba. Under FIA, certain deaths require mandatory inquests. The purpose of an inquest into a death is to make recommendations that will contribute to the safety and benefit of others by preventing similar deaths from occurring. An inquest can also be ordered to determine breaches or safety violations, absolve a person, a company or an institution; make a public record, clear the air or satisfy public demand.

Manitoba physicians may be appointed as medical examiners by the Chief Medical Examiner. They have authority under FIA to authorize autopsies without the consent of next-of-kin and recommend inquests as necessary. There are 75 medical examiners in Manitoba, 10 of whom are located in Winnipeg.

The office maintains a computerized central record of all deaths investigated under FIA; this facilitates the release of information to the public. A 24-hour answering service and a toll-free line are available to handle inquiries. Certain records are available to the public for a fee, and to relatives of the deceased and other government agencies upon written request.

The office has an important role in forensic pathology for educational, statistical and research purposes. It also provides a broad range of health services such as grief counselling, supportive nursing care, family needs assessment and working to increase public awareness of the organ donor program.

The Chief Medical Examiner is assisted by a staff of six, including three full-time medical examiner's investigators who are registered nurses. They are frequently the first or only health care workers to give therapeutic crisis assistance to families who have experienced an unexpected or violent death. Since the investigators joined the staff in 1984 and 1988, about 600 families yearly have received grief counselling services.

Awareness of the role of the Chief Medical Examiner's office has generated an increased demand for medical-legal information and counselling services. Since there is an evident need for these services, continued increase in public demand is expected.

During 1988, the office investigated 2,541 deaths, ordered 1,473 autopsies and called 25 inquests. It investigated and prepared 12 comprehensive reports concerning the deaths of children in care and received about 2,500 requests for information.

The office provided continuing medical education for medical examiners by preparing and presenting a two-day seminar in Winnipeg. It was actively involved in the eye donor program, and as a result 15 pairs of eyes were made available to the Lions eye bank.

Chief Medical Examiner
Sub-appropriation 04-2C

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 6:00	$195,200	188,200	(7,000)
Other expenditures	679,200	747,500	68,300

The variance under "other expenditures" resulted from an increase in caseload, which required supplementary funding of $66,400.

Victim/Witness Assistance

The Victim/Witness Assistance program provides a support service to people who have become the victims of crime and those who are subpoenaed as witnesses. Most people served by the program are encountering the justice system for the first time, and often feel lost and confused in an unfamiliar court process. Services are provided through a reception centre in the Provincial Court building, 408 York Avenue, Winnipeg. Staff consists of a co-ordinator, witness worker and volunteers who are familiar with the criminal justice system.

Staff at the centre advise witnesses of court procedures and appearance times, notify them of cancellations, answer inquiries about witnesses' involvement in a case, reimburse witnesses for expenses where applicable, accompany victims and witnesses to court on request, give information about available social services (counselling, support groups, etc.) provide interpreters when necessary and answer other questions.

A pamphlet outlining the program's features is sent out with every subpoena issued in Manitoba. It provides basic information in both French and English and gives a toll-free number to call for answers to questions. The reception centre receives more than 1,000 calls a month. Most are general inquires, but more than 200 a month require extensive follow-up.

During 1988-89, the program was given additional responsibility for paying witness expenses and interpreters' fees for appearances at Court of Queen's Bench (Law Courts, Winnipeg) and Provincial Court (Law Courts and 373 Broadway, Winnipeg). A more decentralized arrangement had been in place. This change has reduced confusion and waiting time for reimbursements, and improved convenience for witnesses and interpreters. The role of volunteers in the program was stabilized through creation of a work station for students who participate in the program to fulfil requirements for practical academic credit.

Victim/Witness Assistance
Sub-appropriation 04-2A

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 2:00	$195,200[1]	188,200[1]	(7,000)
Other expenditures	79,200	747,500	68,300

1. Salaries cover all three child abuse/victim programs in the division.

Videotaping Interviews with Child Abuse Victims

The videotaping pilot project was introduced in March 1986 to help reduce the stress placed on child sexual abuse victims in the criminal justice and child welfare systems. The first project of its kind in Canada, it was cost-shared with the federal Department of Justice until the end of 1988. The project was to continue until December 1989.

Police throughout Manitoba videotape their interviews with child sexual abuse victims and allow the tapes to be used by other professionals involved in a case, such as social workers, medical staff, therapists, Crown attorneys and defence counsel. One of the primary objectives of the project is to reduce the number of times children have to tell their stories after the police interview. Videotaping also assists professionals involved in the investigation, assessment, criminal handling and treatment of the case if they can view the tape to obtain information about the child that would not be contained on the normal written police statement.

Since January 1, 1988, videotapes have been admissible in criminal court in Canada and have been used on a limited basis in Manitoba. A court monitoring study is being conducted in 1989 to determine the success of recent legal reforms with respect to child sexual abuse victims and the way child sexual abuse cases are being handled by the courts.

Child Abuse Witness Program

The Child Abuse Witness Program gives child victims of sexual and physical abuse the support and assistance of a social worker to prepare them for their participation in criminal court proceedings. It tries to reduce the trauma experienced by child abuse victims who have to testify in court.

The most important function of the program is preparing victims for court. Many children are terrified about appearing in court, and most experience guilt, fear and embarrassment when talking about their victimization, so the social worker attempts to detect and alleviate their fears.

Victims are usually seen two or three times and if necessary, short-term counselling is offered. Court preparation includes informing children and their parents about the court process, a tour of an empty courtroom and accompanying a child to court as additional emotional support. The social worker also acts as a liaison between victims and the police, Crown attorneys and court, to keep victims informed of the status of their case. During 1988-89, an eight-week treatment group was operated for victims.

Referrals to the program are made by the Winnipeg City Police Child Abuse Unit, Crown attorneys, RCMP and child and family services agencies. There were 198 referrals in 1988.

In 1988-89, the program, run by a co-ordinator, was jointly funded by the Departments of Attorney General and Community Services. A pamphlet is available, containing basic information about the program, which also has a collection of resource material about child abuse witnesses.

Administration & special programs
Sub-appropriation 04-2A

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 5:00	$187,400	156,800	(30,600)
Other expenditures	275,500	64,600	(210,900)

The salary variance resulted from a vacancy in the Victim Impact Statement project. The operating variance resulted from the Crime Prevention Centre not going into operation.

Justice Division

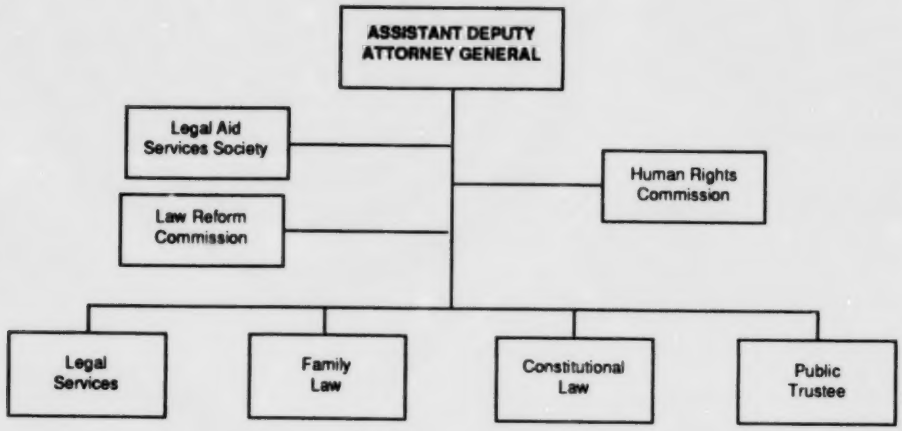
The Justice division is responsible for legal services and policy in non-criminal matters. It provides a full range of legal services to the Manitoba Government, its departments and agencies, and carries out litigation on behalf of the government.

Under an Assistant Deputy Attorney General, the division has legal services, family law and constitutional law branches and the office of the Public Trustee. The Assistant Deputy Attorney General participates in policy development and planning, and in departmental legislative development. He is also responsible for liaison with the Law Reform Commission, Human Rights Commission and the Legal Aid Services Society.

Justice — Administration
Sub-appropriation 04-3A

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance 1988-89
Salaries 2:00	$99,000	100,500	1,500
Other expenditures	105,000	111,400	6,400

Justice



Legal Services

The Legal Services branch functions as the law firm to the government. It provides legal advice to all governmental departments, boards and commissions, except those that retain their own counsel. Matters concerning family law and constitutional law are handled by separate branches, with the co-operation of Legal Services in areas that overlap.

Legal Services
Sub-appropriation 04-3B

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 35:00	$1,823,900	1,808,000	(15,900)
Other expenditures	34,700	116,300	18,400)[1]

1. The variance resulted from unspent allocations for computer equipment.

Family Law

This branch develops, implements and promotes family law policy, programs and legislation, and evaluates programs and procedures affecting family law. It works with the Family Division of Court of Queen's Bench and other government departments, particularly Family Services in its Family Conciliation program. Areas of responsibility include all legislation relating to family law, such as marital property, child welfare and family maintenance, litigation in maintenance enforcement and child protection, and assistance in the laying of charges of child abduction.

The branch is also involved with family law at the federal-provincial level. For example, Family Law participated in the formulation of the 1985 Divorce Act and the Family Orders and Agreements Enforcement Assistance Act. It also participates in the Federal-Provincial Committee on Family Law Policy. The director is chairperson of a federal-provincial committee to improve the handling of cases of interprovincial child abduction.

The branch is active in increasing public understanding of family law issues. It has provided speakers for

radio information shows, television, the Bar Admission course and the University of Manitoba Faculty of Law, as well as for private organizations.

Besides the director, there are four lawyers and three support staff. Two of the department's articling students are assigned to the branch on a rotating basis. Their main responsibility is representing recipients of maintenance on the enforcement docket before the Master or Provincial Court.

Family Law
Sub-appropriation 04-3E

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 8:00	$332,900	318,500	(14,400)
Other expenditures	51,300	52,100	800

Constitutional Law

The Constitutional Law unit was established in 1985, in part as a response to the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the Manitoba Language Reference. Staff consists of a director, a research director and three lawyers. The mandate of the branch is threefold:

1) Developing expertise in constitutional/Charter-related issues and policies
2) Conducting litigation in constitutionally related areas
3) Monitoring legislation for areas of potential constitutional conflict.

By virtue of The Constitutional Questions Act, the branch has the primary responsibility for responding to notices filed by litigants wishing to challenge legislation, in consultation and co-operation with counsel for the appropriate government agency.

In addition to litigation, the branch does policy analyses and opinions upon request. Constitutional reform, aboriginal rights and language matters all fall within the scope of the branch.

Highlights of 1988-89 activity were development of policy positions on matters of special concern to the Government, such as French language rights and abortion, and special projects assigned by the Attorney General. These included review of The Summary Convictions Act and the impaired/suspended driving initiative.

Constitutional Law
Sub-appropriation 04-3F

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 5:00	$377,100	355,600	21,500
Othe expenditures	93,300	71,100	(22,200)[1]

1. Unexpended allocations for computer equipment and lower transportation costs for court cases than were expected.

The Public Trustee

The office of the Public Trustee functions under the provisions of The Public Trustee Act, with its own in-house lawyers, accountants and inspectors. It produces an annual report detailing its yearly activities. The office is divided into the mental health, deceased estates and trust, legal, accounting and administrative divisions. Each division has a director, who reports to the Public Trustee.

The Public Trustee acts to preserve and protect the estates and interests of those persons who are incapable of managing their own property. Persons who have no one to represent them in managing their affairs, persons who have died leaving no traceable heirs, minors who have had the Public Trustee appointed as their legal guardian and mentally disordered persons can have their affairs administered by the office of the Public Trustee.

The office has approximately 7,300 files on record, of which 5,700 are active. As of March 31, 1989, approximately $97.4 million was being held in trust by the office. The demand for services of the Public Trustee is increasing rapidly.

Public Trustee
Sub-appropriation 04-6C

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 56:36	$1,868,500	1,843,300	(25,200)
Other expenditures	219,500	238,400	18,900

Legislation and Legal Translation Divison

This division is responsible for the preparation in English and French of all Manitoba statutes and regulations. Consisting of two branches, Legislative Counsel and Legal Translation, it is headed by the Legislative Counsel, who is an Assistant Deputy Attorney General and also the Law Officer of the Legislative Assembly. The operating budget is $1.8 million for a staff of 27.

Legislative Counsel

This branch is responsible for providing legal advice to all departments of government on the drafting of bills and regulations. It prepares final texts of all laws for publication. It ensures the Acts of the Legislature are up-to-date through the periodic review of the Continuing Consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba.

The branch is responsible for preparing for re-enactment, in English and French, all laws of Manitoba. All Acts contained in the Continuing Consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba were re-enacted and published before December 31, 1988, as were all regulations and rules of statutory quasi-judicial decision makers.

The project to prepare for re-enactment legislation requiring re-enactment before December 31, 1990 was begun. These laws include unconsolidated Public Acts, the Municipal Acts and the Private Acts.

Legal Translation

The Legal Translation branch is responsible for providing a French-language equivalent of all acts and regulations and the rules of courts and administrative tribunals. Since June 13, 1985, all bills have been prepared in both French and English. The branch also ensures that all documents needed in the functioning of the Legislative Assembly are available in English and French. This includes preparation of the French version of the Orders of the Day and Votes and Proceedings of the Assembly, and rulings of the Speaker.

Legislative Counsel
Sub-appropriation 04-3C

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 27.00	$1,157,000	1,135,000	(22,000)
Other expenditures	555,400	386,700	(168,700)

The variance was attributable to inability to predict accurately the number of pages requiring translation once revised English texts were completed, and inability to predict when accounts of contract translators would be submitted for processing. The ability to prepare texts for re-enactment was reduced because of the need to prepare a full government legislative program in spring and fall 1988 and spring 1989, as well as increased Law Officer of the Assembly work resulting from the government's minority position.

Property Rights Division

Under the direction of the Registrar-General, this division provides for the registration of interests in real property (Land Titles) and other property (Personal Property Registry). It also provides the means for searching registration for both kinds of property throughout Manitoba.

Land Titles

The Registrar-General is the senior official and senior lawyer of the Manitoba Land Titles System. She deals with all amending legislation and regulations to The Real Property Act and related Acts, makes and enforces all rules of practice, and exercises general supervision over all district land titles offices. Her office is located in Winnipeg.

District land titles offices are located in Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Morden, Neepawa and Dauphin. Every office is headed by a lawyer called a district registrar. The Winnipeg Land Titles office employs three deputy registrars, who are also lawyers. All offices employ paralegal staff as assistant district registrars.

The Land Titles office registers transfers of title when ownership of land changes hands. Information on encumbrances on land, such as mortgages, liens, caveats or other restrictions, is also registered here.

The Surveys section, which performs plan registrations and surveys for subdivisions, condominiums and rights of way, is located in Winnipeg. This section is headed by the Examiner of Surveys, assisted by a deputy examiner of surveys. Both of these officers are Manitoba land surveyors.

Total Land Titles revenue in 1988-89 was $20.1 million. Approximately 85 per cent of revenues came from the Winnipeg district office. Seventy-eight per cent of all registrations are made in Winnipeg.

Starting in March 1988, computerization of certificates of title and details of documents registered, as well as high registration volumes, resulted in an increase in time needed for title registration in Winnipeg. To reduce this backlog, the Attorney General set targets for the end of July through October 1988, which were not only met but significantly exceeded as a result of addition of staff and staff overtime. Except for the Christmas period, registration time was kept to 10-16 days from the end of October 1988 to the end of March 1989 (one week for registrations affecting electronic titles). Other offices kept up an average processing time of 2-4 days.

Two full-time conversion teams (seven employees) were formed in August 1988 to work solely on conversion of land titles from paper to electronic form. By March 31, 1989, 57,782 titles had been converted and 35,169 were almost completed, or about 18 per cent of estimated active paper titles. In co-operation with real estate agents and the legal profession, titles to properties where a change of ownership is pending are now identified before possession date and converted at no charge.

Computer processing activity surpassed all expectations, and land titles became the most active IMS data base at the government data centre.

Since February 1989, by public access dial-up, users of the Winnipeg office can search for information in the Land Titles computer from their own office 15 hours a day. In response to users' comments, improvements have been made in printing and display of computer information, and substantial revisions to mortgage forms have been started.

Land Titles
Sub-appropriation 04-6D

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 161:00	$4,545,900	4,897,200	351,300
Other expenditures	731,800	1,038,500	306,700

Salary variances represent staff overtime and additional term staff used to reduce registration time in Winnipeg. Computer processing costs account for the operations variance.

Personal Property Registry

A registrar and 19 clerks staff this branch, providing a central registry for the recording of interests in property other than real property. Virtually any article can be registered, as long as there is a financial obligation attached; cars are the most common item. The recording of property makes it possible for a person planning to buy an item to check first with the registry before making the purchase, to ensure there are no outstanding liens or other restrictions against it.

The registry handles approximately 325,000 registration transactions a year on its fully automated system. A fee of $10 is charged for each registration, which is valid for three years. All records are current within two business days: i.e. all registrations received on any business day will be entered into the computer by the end of the next day.

There were no successful claims for compensation against the registrar for inaccurate information during the fiscal year.

In addition to the registrations, 125,000 lien checks and inquiries are performed every year. The cost of an oral search is $4, and for a printed copy of the search results the cost is $10.

A special payment set-up is available for heavy users, such as banks, credit unions and law firms. Three tele-

phone operators staff the phone all day to answer inquiries. The fees for the inquiries are taken from a special payment-in-advance fund set up by the institution with the registry.

In 1988-89 the branch took in more than $2.3 million in revenue, a surplus of $1.4 million over expenditures.

The registry is looking at submissions and recommendations for amending The Personal Property Security Act. One proposal is to offer a variable term of registration, as opposed to the present automatic three-year duration.

Personal Property Registry
Sub-appropriation 04-6E

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 19:26	$500,600	474,800	(25,800)
Other expenditures	572,200	478,800	(93,400)

Deferral of acquisition of a new data entry system resulted in lower actual 1988-89 expenditures than the estimated figure.

Boards and Commissions

A number of boards and commission receive funding and support from the Attorney General, while at the same time operating independently. Except for the Board of Review, each produces its own annual report, which may be consulted for further details.

Board of Review

The Board was established under Section 619(1) of the Criminal Code of Canada. It reviews the cases of persons found unfit to stand trial, or found not guilty by reason of insanity, who are being detained under Lieutenant-Governor's warrants. It makes appropriate recommendations to Cabinet that are in the best interests of those persons and not contrary to the public interest.

The Board consists of three members and an administrative officer, under the direction of a chairperson, and meets regularly to review reports from doctors, psychiatrists, social workers, and families of those under review. It meets personally with each person being detained at least once a year. If persons previously found unfit have recovered sufficiently after a period of treatment, the board will recommend their return to the court system for a fitness hearing. Counsel to the Board is located in the Criminal Prosecutions division of the department.

As of March 31, 1989, 34 persons (28 male and six female) were being detained for offences such as murder, attempted murder and assault causing bodily harm. Twenty-five had been found not guilty by reason of insanity and nine unfit to stand trial. Sixteen persons were being detained at Selkirk Mental Health Centre, one at Brandon Mental Health Centre, one at the Manitoba Developmental Centre in Portage la Prairie, one at the Portage Correctional Institution for Women, five at Headingley Correctional Institution, one at Saskatoon Regional Psychiatric Centre, one in a personal care home and three in supervised group homes. Five persons were residing outside institutions under supervision.

During 1988-89, the Board began participation in a three-year federal study to gather statistical information about persons held under Lieutenant-Governor's warrants in Canada. It is hoped that the comprehensive information collected will help review boards, legal and mental health experts and legislators make better decisions and formulate sound policies for dealing with mentally disordered persons.

Board of Review
Sub-appropriation 04-2D

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries :26	$21,100	11,800	(10,300)
Other expenditures	11,000	11,700	700

Criminal Injuries Compensation Board

Anyone who is an innocent victim of crime and sustains an injury, or who is injured or killed while attempting to arrest another person, preserve the peace, or assist a police officer, may file a claim with the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. The Board will also provide benefits to a surviving spouse, parent, child or other dependant of someone injured in these circumstances. Compensation can include funeral expenses, maintenance of dependants, wage benefits for the injured person and expenses such as dental treatment or ambulance costs.

Staff comprises a registrar, an assistant to the registrar and a secretary for support services. The Workers Compensation Board of Commissioners establishes policies and criteria for the operations of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. Support services are provided by the finance/accounting, medical services and vocational rehabilitation services departments of the Workers Compensation Board.

More than 300 claims for compensation are received each year and in 1988-89 close to $1.5 million was paid out in benefits. A new appeal process was introduced in 1988, but only a small number of initial decisions were appealed in 1988-89. The volume of inquiries is increasing as more people are made aware of the program through victim services, local police and other sources.

Criminal Injuries Compensation
Sub-appropriation 04-6F

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Other expenditures	$1,598,900	1,821,500	222,600

Human Rights Commission

The Commission administers the Human Rights Code, which prohibits discrimination in employment, housing, public services and contracts. It receives, investigates and attempts to resolve complaints of unlawful dis-crimination, failing which it may refer complaints to adjudication. The Commission develops and conducts educational programs designed to eliminate discriminatory practices. It also issues advisory opinions with respect to practices that would contravene the Code if not for exceptions for special programs, bona fide requirements and others. It works to promote understanding of the civil and legal rights of Manitobans and further the principle of equal opportunity in the exercise of those rights.

A board of 13 commissioners, appointed for three-year terms, meets monthly to discuss policy, activities and the disposition of cases. A staff of 24.5, located in Winnipeg, The Pas and Brandon, receive an average of about 5,000 intake contacts a year. Of these an average of just 300 are investigated as formal complaints. Fewer than 5% of the cases per year are referred for a public hearing by a board of adjudication. Most cases are dismissed or resolved through voluntary conciliation.

1988-89 was the first year that the Commission operated under the new Human Rights Code, which expanded and modified the scope of human rights protection in the province. New procedures adopted to facilitate administration of the Code were tested and refined throughout the year. However, the interpretation of the human rights legislation was not tested through adjudication, in part because of procedural delays arising from provisions concerning appointment of adjudicators.

The Code gave the Commission a new responsibility: issuing binding advisory opinions as to whether the practices of businesses or organizations comply with the legislation. Through these opinions, the Commission can work with employers, rental agents, service providers and other organizations to identify and remove discriminatory practices before they are implemented. During 1988-89 there were 30 applications for opinions, five rendered and 23 pending at year-end. The addition of advisory opinions was offset by reduction in formal complaints filed, making the total of new files of both kinds about the same as in 1987.

In the fall of 1988 the Commission adopted and announced a policy on AIDS and other communicable diseases, covering provisions against unreasonable discrimination with respect to the syndrome. Copies of the policy were distributed to employers and others responsible for activities covered by the Code and organizations in contact with people who may experience discrimination because of AIDS or contact with AIDS.

Human Rights Commission
Sub-appropriation 04-6A

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 24:26	$835,500	812,700	(22,800)
Other expenditures	230,800	215,000	(15,800)

Law Enforcement Review Agency

Set up under the authority of The Law Enforcement Review Act, the agency came into force in 1985. Functioning with a full-time commissioner, a registrar and a board of 12 members, it receives and investigates public complaints against municipal (non-RCMP) police officers.

LERA adjudicates and attempts to resolve complaints determined to be valid. Though the agency rejects complaints that are found to be invalid or outside its jurisdiction, it will assist people relating problems by letter, telephone or in person. If a matter does not involve a police concern, the complainant is referred to the proper authorities. If a complaint concerns the adequacy of police service but does not allege misconduct, the circumstances are reported in writing to the chief of police. A similar process is followed where a complaint is disqualified by the time limits imposed by the legislation.

During 1988, the agency received 173 citizens' representations, 101 of which were accepted for investigation. Four complaints were referred for consideration of criminal charges, and charges were laid in three cases. The board held six hearings during the year.

Law Enforcement Review
Sub-appropriation 04-4D

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 2:00	$126,000	109,400	(16,600)
Other expenditures	26,800	20,400	(6,400)

Law Reform Commission

The Manitoba Law Reform Commission was established by The Law Reform Commission Act in 1970 and began functioning in 1971. At present, the Commission comprises five commissioners, including a chairperson, who provide direction to the permanent staff consisting of an executive director, two full-time and one part-time legal counsel and an administrator.

The Commission is an independent body whose mandate is to inquire into and consider matters relating to law in Manitoba, with a view to making recommendations for the improvement, modernization and uniformity of law. The Commission ensures that the administration of justice is improved through the removal of outdated and inconsistent laws and development of new approaches and new concepts responsive to the changing needs of society. It institutes and directs research, including studies relating to the laws and legal systems and institutions of other jurisdictions, and subsequently submits its recommendations in the form of Reports to the Minister of Justice and Attorney General.

The 1987 decision of the previous government to wind up the activities of the Commission was reversed and it was re-established in July 1988. The Commission submitted a report entitled *The Manitoba Law Reform Commission: A Framework for the Future*, which contained recommendations for steps that could be taken to ensure its future existence and independence. During the rest of the year, most of its efforts were directed

at completing a report, requested by the Attorney General, on the independence of Provincial Court judges. Other projects included the status of magistrates and justices of the peace, living wills and The Retirement Plan Beneficiaries Act.

Since its establishment, the Commission has submitted 71 formal and 32 informal reports and, of these, more than 75% have been implemented by the Legislature and now form part of the law of Manitoba. This represents one of the highest percentages of implementation of law reform agencies' recommendations in the Commonwealth.

Law Reform Commission
Sub-appropriation 04-3D

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 4:39	$228,700	194,300	(34,400)
Other expenditures	153,500	71,200	(82,300)

The underexpenditure resulted from non-payment of fees to commissioners for the first four months of the year, the reduction in the chairperson's hours of work and the slowdown in work because of the vacancy of positions arising from the resignation of legal research staff in the wake of the proposed winding-up of the Commission.

Legal Aid Services Society

Legal Aid provides legal services to individuals, groups, and organizations who could not otherwise afford the services of a lawyer. It provides representation in all serious criminal and most civil matters. It also has an outreach program, which includes working with senior citizens, youth, low-income groups, and other organizations.

The staff of 90, including 30 full-time lawyers, operates from 10 offices throughout Manitoba. There are five offices in Winnipeg (including one at the University of Manitoba), an advice office in Selkirk and community law centres in Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas and Thompson. A board of directors sets policy and hears appeals of those who have been turned down in their requests for legal assistance. Legal Aid also maintains a panel of approximately 800 private lawyers who take on legal aid cases.

During the year ending March 31, 1989, approximately 70,000 Manitobans used Legal Aid services. 23,700 obtained formal representation (15,100 in criminal and youth matters, and 8,600 in civil matters), 17,500 obtained information and advice, and 27,400 were assisted by duty counsel. Private lawyers handled 72 per cent of the formal representation, with staff handling the remainder. Well over half of the people who received formal representation were recipients of social assistance, or had incomes that would have made them eligible for social assistance.

The board of directors considered 144 refusal appeals, resulting in 37 people being granted certificates. It heard 97 taxation appeals and granted 68 some increase over the original taxation.

Legal Aid
Sub-appropriation 04-6B

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 91:00	$3,186,900	3,162,200	(24,700)
Other expenditures	5,961,700	6,805,400	843,700

The variances resulted in the main from the fee increase of October 1987 and increases in the volume of private-bar fees and disbursements. These arose in part from faster submission of bills, which is beyond the control of Legal Aid.

Manitoba Police Commission

The Manitoba Police Commission, established under the provisions of The Provincial Police Act, is an independent researching, standardizing and co-ordinating body that works to promote the prevention of crime, efficient police services, and good police-community relations in the province.

The Commission, which usually meets monthly, has five persons on its executive, including a chairperson, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for unspecified terms. Staff are an executive director, crime prevention co-ordinator and administrative secretary.

The Commission's mandate is to consult with and advise local police commissions, committees and chiefs of police on all policy matters relating to police and policing; determine if a police force is adequate for the area it serves, meet in various parts of the province and visit areas where municipal police forces are maintained.

If ordered by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Commission will hold an inquiry into any matter relating to the causes, extent, investigation or control of crime or the enforcement of law.

The Commission may make recommendations to the Minister of Justice relating to police policy, training, recruitment, equipment and standards. It has no original complaint jurisdiction, but hears appeals from decisions of the Law Enforcement Review Commissioner if he dismisses a citizen's complaint under section 13(1) of The Law Enforcement Review Act, and from orders or determinations of local police commissions in disciplinary cases.

Crime prevention and educational programs are conducted throughout the province to promote mutual understanding, awareness and support between police and the communities they serve. A variety of pamphlets and booklets on crime prevention programs are available to the public, businesses, law enforcement agencies and other interested groups.

During 1988-89, the Commission assisted in the development of the Spousal Assault Tracking Project and the establishment of a project advisory committee. The purpose of the project will be to provide information on how the police, Crown attorneys, courts and probation handle domestic assault cases. This information will assist in identifying potential problems, and will help to change and improve policy and procedures in this area.

In August 1988, the Attorney General sent a protocol for police handling of sexual assault cases, developed by the Commission, to all Manitoba municipal police forces, with direction to develop appropriate guidelines as soon as practicable.

A study of police training in Manitoba was conducted by Professor Rick Linden of the University of Manitoba. It was intended to identify law enforcement training needs in the province and make proposals for meeting them.

After much research and consultation, the development of comprehensive guidelines for high-speed pursuits neared completion. Earlier, the Commission advised the Attorney General that interim guidelines based on current RCMP procedures should be issued to municipal police departments that were operating without guidelines. These interim procedures were released with his approval.

Manitoba Police Commission
Sub-appropriation 04-4C

	Voted 1988-89	Actual 1988-89	Variance
Salaries 2:00	$70,300	61,300	(8,000)[1]
Other expenditures	55,100	49,300	(5,800)[2]

1. Permanent executive director position added, but salary being paid through sub-appropriation 04-5F until transfer of position.
2. Because of changes in staff, priorities and program directions, operating expenses were less than anticipated.

Financial Report

Expenditures 1988–89

Appropriation		1988-89 Voted	1988-89 Actual	1987-88 Actual	Variance 1988-89/ 1987-88	Variance Expl. No.
04-1	**Administration and Finance**					
(a)	Minister's Salary	10,300	9,100	9,900	(800)	
(b)	Executive Support					
	Salaries	318,900	306,700	247,800	58,900	
	Other	102,900	147,200	88,600	58,600	1
(c)	Research & Planning					
	Salaries	275,100	256,500	278,000	(21,500)	
	Other	155,900	83,100	178,800	(95,700)	2
(d)	Administration and Finance					
	Salaries	711,500	682,300	602,200	80,100	
	Other	129,200	131,100	136,100	(5,000)	
(e)	Human Resource Services					
	Salaries	379,400	396,800	340,000	56,800	
	Other	35,700	56,400	31,900	24,500	3
(f)	Systems (computer)					
	Salaries	593,700	623,000	572,000	51,000	
	Other	396,800	386,000	488,500	(102,500)	
(g)	Communications					
	Salaries	89,200	90,500	84,600	5,900	
	Other	40,000	29,100	34,000	(4,900)	
(h)	Aboriginal Justice					
	Salaries	173,600	167,300	—	167,300	4
	Other	667,000	692,700	—	692,700	4
	Total 04-1	4,079,200	4,057,800	3,092,400	965,400	
04-2	**Criminal Justice**					
(a)	Admin. & Special Programs					
	Salaries	187,400	156,800	189,100	(32,300)	
	Other	275,500	64,600	51,400	13,200	
(b)	Criminal Prosecutions					
	Salaries	3,639,100	3,895,700	3,655,700	240,000	
	Other	1,012,000	1,054,300	956,500	97,800	

1. *The $62,500 cost of the review of procedures in the Crown's Office by Mr. Justice Dewar was included here.*
2. *Research activities were deliberately constrained as a cost-control measure.*
3. *The actual additional costs of providing personnel services to Corrections division significantly exceeded amounts transferred from Community Service for this purpose. The 1987-88 reorganized actual cost of $31,900 includes a transfer of $6,400 from Community Services for Corrections-related costs. The addition of 890 staff-years (45 per cent of which are allocated outside Winnipeg), the high use of part-time staff and high levels of staff turnover and labour relations activity resulted in significant cost increases, particularly in office supplies, equipment, telephone, postage and transportation.*
4. *The establishment of the Aboriginal Justice Inquiry was approved by Treasury Board March 28, 1988.*

Expenditures 1988–89

Appropriation	1988-89 Voted	1988-89 Actual	1987-88 Actual	Variance 1988-89/ 1987-88	Variance Expl. No.
(c) Chief Medical Examiner					
Salaries	195,200	188,200	154,100	34,100	
Other	679,200	747,500	688,600	58,900	
(d) Board of Review					
Salaries	21,100	11,800	9,800	2,000	
Other	11,000	11,700	13,000	(1,300)	
Total 04-2	6,020,500	6,130,600	5,718,200	412,400	
04-3 Legal Services					
(a) Administration					
Salaries	99,000	100,500	93,900	6,600	
Other	105,000	111,400	13,500	97,900	5
(b) Civil Legal Services					
Salaries	1,823,900	1,808,000	1,623,100	184,900	
Other	134,700	116,300	119,100	(2,800)	
(c) Legislative Counsel and Legal Translation					
Salaries	1,157,000	1,135,000	1,291,200	(156,200)	
Other	555,400	386,700	759,300	(372,600)	6
(d) Law Reform Commission					
Salaries	228,700	194,300	190,500	3,800	
Other	153,500	71,200	64,700	6,500	
(e) Family Law					
Salaries	332,900	318,500	308,000	10,500	
Other	51,300	52,100	44,000	8,100	
(f) Constitutional Law					
Salaries	377,100	355,600	374,200	(18,600)	
Other	93,300	71,100	74,400	(3,300)	
Total 04-3	5,111,800	4,720,700	4,955,900	(235,200)	

5. *The variance resulted from the timing of a $75,000 grant to the Manitoba Coalition of Organizations Against Apartheid and a $25,000 grant to the Community Legal Education Association. Both of these were paid in 1988-89 but not in 1987-88.*

6. *Less re-enactment work was done by contract translators in 1988-89 because of the need for Legislative Counsel to concentrate on other work. The branch had to prepare for a full government legislative program for both the spring and fall of 1988 and cope with the higher volume of Law Officer of the Assembly work resulting from a minority government.*

Expenditures 1988–89

Appropriation		1988-89 Voted	1988-89 Actual	1987-88 Actual	Variance 1988-89/ 1987-88	Variance Expl. No.
04-4	**Law Enforcement**					
(a)	Provincial Policing	33,272,200	34,688,400	32,318,700	2,369,700	7
(b)	Law Enforcement Admin.					
	Salaries	258,100	262,700	257,900	4,800	
	Other	195,200	192,800	199,100	(6,300)	
(c)	Manitoba Police Commission					
	Salaries	70,300	61,300	58,600	2,700	
	Other	55,100	49,300	49,400	(100)	
(d)	Law Enforcement Review Act					
	Salaries	126,000	109,400	105,000	4,400	
	Other	26,800	20,500	19,400	1,100	
	Total 04-4	34,003,700	35,384,400	33,008,100	2,376,300	
04-5	**Court Services**					
(a)	Administration					
	Salaries	472,900	463,000	418,600	44,400	
	Other	66,700	49,500	72,400	(22,900)	
(b)	Federal Courts (Winnipeg)					
	Salaries	2,821,900	2,841,900	2,729,100	112,800	
	Other	372,700	438,200	371,700	66,500	
(c)	Provincial Court (Winnipeg)					
	Salaries	6,035,300	6,084,000	5,189,500	894,500	8
	Other	585,900	655,300	565,800	89,500	
(d)	Court Reporters					
	Salaries	1,940,900	1,970,300	1,843,900	126,400	
	Other	276,400	292,300	247,600	44,700	
(e)	Sheriffs					
	Salaries	2,479,000	2,371,800	2,281,300	90,500	
	Other	676,900	720,100	873,700	(153,600)	9

7. *Provincial Policing: the increase can be attributed to the RCMP contract as follows:*
   - *reconciliation of 1987-88 costs, including unbudgeted salary increases, $508,700*
   - *salary increases, $741,800*
   - *2-point increase (to 66% from 64%) in the Manitoba share of the RCMP contract cost, $646,400*
   - *miscellaneous increases, $635,600*

   The net saving of $162,800 (2,532,500 – 2,369,700) is a relative decrease in costs accomplished by maintaining staff-year vacancies.

8. *About $315,000 of this increase arose from general salary increases and increments, and $40,000 from retroactive pay. Four new judicial positions increased 1988-89 expenditures by $290,000 and about $250,000 was required for judicial retirements.*

9. *1987-88 costs were higher because of purchase and conversion of two school buses, purchase of radio equipment and payment of 1986-87 bills of $103,000 for juvenile escort.*

Expenditures 1988–89

Appropriation	1988-89 Voted	1988-89 Actual	1987-88 Actual	Variance 1988-89/ 1987-88	Variance Expl. No.
(f) Court Communicators					
Salaries	410,200	441,400	381,700	59,700	
Other	64,000	85,100	81,900	3,200	
(g) Maintenance Enforcement					
Salaries	490,500	499,200	438,900	60,300	
Other	170,700	169,300	135,500	33,800	
(h) Legal Library Services					
Salaries	291,500	284,100	268,700	15,400	
Other	483,000	474,000	408,600	65,400	
(j) Rural Courts					
Salaries	1,663,700	1,691,300	1,528,600	162,700	
Other	426,900	463,900	456,400	7,500	
Total 04-5	19,729,100	19,994,700	18,293,900	1,700,800	
04-6 Protection of Individual and Property Rights					
(a) Human Rights Commission					
Salaries	835,500	812,700	755,500	57,200	
Other	230,800	215,000	190,200	24,800	
(b) Legal Aid					
Salaries	3,186,900	3,162,200	2,939,900	222,300	
Other	5,961,700	6,805,400	5,736,100	1,069,300	10
(c) Public Trustee					
Salaries	1,868,500	1,843,300	1,743,900	99,400	
Other	219,500	238,400	210,700	27,700	
(d) Land Titles					
Salaries	4,545,900	4,897,200	4,496,400	400,800	11
Other	731,800	1,038,500	650,700	387,800	12
(e) Personal Property Registry					
Salaries	500,600	474,800	443,500	31,300	
Other	572,200	478,700	519,700	(41,000)	

10. Legal Aid cost increases reflected:

- *$243,400 for bills received in 1988-89 that included the tariff increase of October 1987*
- *increases in the volume of private-bar fees and disbursements paid. The increased speed of submissions of accounts by private lawyers resulted in an 18% rise in the number of accounts paid, for an increased expenditure of $843,700.*

These increases were offset by savings of $17,800 through minor cost reductions.

11. To cope with a very serious backlog of title registrations, overtime of $286,900 was paid in 1988-89, and four term positions (7.31 SYs) were added at a cost of $144,000. Treasury Board approved supplementary funds of $311,200 for salaries to assist with measures undertaken to alleviate the backlog.

12. The introduction of the Certificate of Title data base module March 14, 1988 resulted in Manitoba Data Services charges exceeding previous year's costs by $428,300. The data base was a very significant stage of the overall computerization plan for Land Titles, and the use of the data base far exceeded expectation. Supplementary funds of $252,000 were provided for computer processing.

Expenditures 1988-89

Appropriation	1988-89 Voted	1988-89 Actual	1987-88 Actual	Variance 1988-89/ 1987-88	Variance Expl. No.
(f) Criminal Injuries	1,598,900	1,821,500	1,646,200	175,300	
Total 04-6	20,252,300	21,787,700	19,332,800	2,454,900	
04-7 Corrections					
(a) Administration					
Salaries	295,700	292,500	444,600	(152,100)	
Other	171,500	154,900	156,900	(2,000)	
(b) Adult Corrections					
Salaries	20,030,300	20,314,000	18,524,700	1,789,300	13
Other	4,824,300	4,828,900	4,178,300	650,600	14
External Agencies	557,000	455,000	419,900	35,100	
(c) Youth Institutions					
Salaries	7,151,000	7,014,400	6,659,700	354,700	
Other	1,200,300	1,145,900	1,192,200	(46,300)	
(d) Community & Youth Corrections					
Salaries	5,846,400	5,699,700	5,504,100	195,600	
Operating	727,300	725,300	665,000	60,300	
Programs	1,568,500	1,560,200	1,626,500	(66,300)	
Total 04-7	42,372,300	42,190,800	39,371,900	2,818,900	

13. The increase resulted from expansion of the staffing complement by 70 SYs, as required by a 1987 Health and Safety ruling concerning staff-inmate ratios.

14. The variance resulted from increased operating costs of $114,800 at the Provincial Remand Centre arising from a very high inmate population, and the opening of Milner Ridge Correctional Centre September 1, 1988, which increased spending by about $538,000.

Summary

Explanation of Major Revenue Variances for the Year ended March 31, 1989

1988-89 Actuals vs. 1987-88 Actuals **$5,703,400**

Land Transfer Tax increased by $5,407,600, largely as a result of $4,058,500 paid by Manitoba Properties Inc. The balance of the increase in tax resulted from the fact that collections were made for 12 months this year vs. 10.5 in 1987-88; as well, the rush to process transactions before the tax implementation date in 1987-88 resulted in an effective reduction of tax collected in that year. Land Title fees decreased by $1,794,200 due to a marked slump in the Winnipeg real estate market, and as a result of the effective increase in 1987-88 fees that resulted from the implementation of the Land Transfer Tax in mid-May 1987. Larger variances also occurred in sundry revenue, $795,600; fines and costs, $(436,500); Public Trustee, $431,800; and Legal Aid (Adult), $377,200.

1988-89 Actuals vs. 1987-88 Printed Estimates **$1,477,400**

Revenue was not received against the $3,045,000 allocation that was incorrectly transferred to us as a cost-sharing agreement concerning Milner Ridge. The amount is to be transferred to Government Services as a recovery account toward the cost of construction of the Provincial Remand Centre. Land Transfer Tax exceeded the estimated amount by $2,555,100. The effect of a $5,058,500 payment from Manitoba Properties Inc. was offset by a general reduction in tax collection. This resulted from a slump in the Winnipeg real estate market, tax avoidance schemes that existed before the February 16, 1989 amendment of legislation and a drop in the number of sizable commercial transactions. Other significant variances occurred in Young Offenders Act, $921,700; sundry revenue, $709,100; Land Title fees, $(357,100) and fines and costs, $(310,900).

Comparison of 1988-89 Actual Revenue with 1987-88 Actual Revenue (Reorganized)

	1988-89	1987-88				Variances		
(1) Revenue Source	(2) Revised Actuals	(3) Actuals (Public Accounts)	(4) 1988-89 Budget Adjustments	(5) 1987-88 Reorganized Actuals (3 + 4)	(6) Reorganization Explanation #	(7) 1988-89 Actuals Over/Under 1987-88 Actuals (2-5)	(8) % Over/ (under) (7/5) x 100	(9) Variance Explanation #
Law fees	3,436,500	3,185,200		3,185,200		251,300	7.9	
Fines and costs	6,065,900	6,502,400		6,502,400		(436,500)	(6.7)	1
Land Title fees	4,682,900	6,477,100		6,477,100		(1,794,200)	(27.7)	2
Municipalities shared-cost receipts	1,263,800	1,075,900		1,075,900		187,900	17.5	
Personal property security registry	2,369,200	2,264,200		2,264,200		105,000	4.6	
Public Trustee	3,202,300	2,770,500		2,770,500		431,300	15.6	3
Unsatisfied Judgment Fund recoveries		41,300	(41,300)	0	1	0	—	
Sundry	2,059,100	500,000	763,500	1,263,500	1,2	795,600	63.0	4
Liquor Control Commission		151,451,600	(151,451,600)	0		0	—	
Sub-total	**23,079,700**	**174,268,200**	**(150,729,400)**	**23,538,800**		**(459,100)**	**(2.0)**	
Court communicators	272,300	234,200		234,200		38,100	16.3	
Criminal Injuries	378,100	378,700		378,700		(600)	(0.2)	
Gun control	205,500	243,700		243,700		(38,200)	(15.7)	
Legal Aid – Adults	2,498,900	2,121,700		2,121,700		377,200	17.8	5
Legal Aid – Young Offenders Act	503,100	571,200		571,200		(68,100)	(11.9)	
Legal Aid – Canada Assistance Plan	1,352,900	1,200,400		1,200,400		152,500	12.7	
Special Projects	70,400	67,700		67,700		2,700	4.0	
French Language	500,000	500,000		500,000		0	0	
Young Offenders Act	6,121,700		5,830,400	5,830,400	2	291,300	5.0	
Sub-total	**11,902,900**	**5,317,600**	**5,830,400**	**11,148,000**		**754,900**	**6.8**	
Land Transfer tax	15,515,100	10,107,500		10,107,500		5,407,600	53.5	6
Total	**50,497,700**	**189,693,300**	**(144,899,000)**	**44,794,300**		**5,703,400**	**12.7**	

Variance Explanations

Comparison of 1988-89 Actual Revenue with 1987-88 Actual Revenue Reorganized

1. **Fines and Costs, $(436,500)--(6.7)%**

   This variance is the result of

   (a) a drop of $722,100 in Provincial Court revenue. Three factors are involved in the decline:

		1987-88	1988-89	Increase
(1)	Fine Option program:			
	Successful Fine Option Clients	5,498	6,447	17%
	Dollar value of hours worked	$1,191,000	1,413,000	18%
(2)	Backlog in default processing due to staff shortage:			Decrease
	Warrants issued on fine default	$1,320,000	713,400	46%
(3)	Decline in enforcement of warrants:			
	Collected on fine default	$304,500	209,000	31%
	Per cent of total outstanding	23%	12%	48%

   (b) an increase of $286,000 in Queen's Bench fines arising from extraordinary fines for price fixing.

2. **Land Title fees, $(1,794,200)--(27.7%)**

   The reduction in fees resulted from a serious slump in housing starts and the Winnipeg real estate market generally. Winnipeg district registrations were approximately 6% less than in 1987-88. The variance of (27.7)% was largely attributable to the fact that, for the first six weeks of 1987-88, all revenue was collected as fees and, as well, many transactions were rushed through in this period, to beat the tax implementation date.

3. **Public Trustee, $431,800--15.6%**

   The increase arose primarily from Escheats to the Crown, which are funds that revert to the Crown upon the death of persons without heirs. The revenue varies from year to year, depending upon the number of such estates and the amount involved in each.

4. **Sundry, $795,600--63.0%**

   The variance includes:

• Corrections receipts in excess of amount transferred from Community Services for 1987-88	$333,900
• Bail forfeitures remitted	236,000
• 1988-89 payment from Manitoba Hydro for costs of Sundance RCMP detachment	132,300
	$702,200

5. **Legal Aid (Adults), $377,200--17.8%**

   The variance resulted from the following:

   (a) quarterly payments were $191,600 greater than in 1987-88, because of a projected increase in expenditures relating to the tariff increase of October 1987, which had its full effect in 1988-89.

   (b) a retroactive adjustment for 1987-88 of $127,800 was paid in 1988-89, compared with an adjustment of $(57,600) the year before.

6. **Land Transfer Tax, $5,407,600--53.5%**

   The largest portion of this variance was land transfer tax of $4,058,500 paid by Manitoba Properties Inc. The balance related to the fact that the tax was collected for 12 months in 1988-89, compared with 10.5 months in 1987-88. As well, the rush to process transactions before the tax implementation date in 1987-88 resulted in an effective reduction of tax collected in that year.

Reorganization Explanations

1. **Revenue from Unsatisfied Judgment Fund has been combined with Sundry.**
2. **Revenue has been transferred from Community Services.**

Comparison of 1988-89 Actual Revenue with 1988-89 Printed Estimate

		1988-89				Variances		
(1) Revenue Source	(2) 1988-89 Printed Estimate	(3) Actuals (April 28,1989 General Ledger)	(4) Adjustment to be processed	(5) Revised Actuals (3 + 4)	(6) Adjusted Explanation $	(7) 1988-89 Actuals Over/Under 1988-89 Print (5-2)	(8) % Over/ (under) (7/2) x 100	(9) Variance Explanation #
Law fees	3,439,200	3,429,200	7,300	3,436,500	1	(2,700)	(0.1)	
Fines and costs	6,376,800	6,040,200	25,700	6,065,900	1	(310,900)	(4.9)	1
Land Title fees	5,040,000	4,682,900		4,682,900		(357,100)	(7.1)	2
Municipalities shared-cost receipts	1,135,200	1,396,100	(132,300)	1,263,800	1	128,600	11.3	
Personal Property Security Registry	2,456,400	2,369,100		2,369,200		(87,200)	(3.5)	
Public Trustee	2,956,500	3,202,300		3,202,300		245,800	8.3	
Sundry	1,350,000	1,904,200	154,900	2,059,100	1	709,100	52.5	3
Sub-total	**22,754,100**	**23,024,100**	**55,600**	**23,079,700**		**325,600**	**1.4**	
Court communicators	240,000	245,500	26,800	272,300	2	32,300	13.5	
Criminal Injuries	404,200	0	378,100	378,100	2	(26,100)	(6.5)	
Gun control	137,000	400	205,100	205,500	2	68,500	50.0	
Legal Aid – Adults	2,200,000	1,778,300	720,600	2,498,900	2	298,900	13.6	
Legal Aid – Young Offenders Act	550,000	413,300	89,800	503,100	2	(46,900)	(8.5)	
Legal Aid – CAP	1,200,000	1,002,100	350,800	1,352,900	2	152,900	12.7	
Special projects	30,000	(7,600)	78,000	70,400	2	40,400	134.7	
French Language	300,000	0	500,000	500,000	2	200,000	66.7	
Young Offenders Act	5,200,000	5,128,000	993,700	6,121,700	2	921,700	17.7	6
Milner Ridge	3,045,000	0		0		(3,045,000)	(100.0)	4
Sub-total	**13,306,200**	**8,560,000**	**3,342,900**	**11,902,900**		**(1,403,400)**	**(10.5)**	
Land Transfer Tax	12,960,000	15,515,100		15,515,100		2,555,100	19.7	5
Total	**49,020,300**	**47,099,200**	**3,398,500**	**50,497,700**		**1,477,400**	**3.0**	

Variance Explanations

Comparison of 1988-89 Actual Revenue with 1988-89 Printed Estimate

1. **Fines and Costs, $(310,900)--(4.9)%**

This variance was the result of

(a) a drop of $596,900 in Provincial Court revenue. Three factors are involved in the decline:

		1987-88	1988-89	Increase
(1)	Fine Option program:			
	Successful Fine option clients	5,498	6,447	17%
	Dollar value of hours worked	$1,191,000	1,413,000	18%
(2)	Backlog in default processing due to staff shortage:			Decrease
	Warrants issued on fine default	$1,320,000	713,400	46%
(3)	Decline in enforcement of warrants:			
	Collected on fine default	$304,500	209,000	31%
	Per cent of total outstanding	23%	12%	48%

(b) an increase of $286,000 in Queen's Bench fines arising from extraordinary fines for price fixing.

2. **Land Title Fees, $(357,100)--(7.1)%**

The shortage in fees was directly related to a downturn in the real estate market, particularly in Winnipeg where there was a six-per-cent drop in registrations. Winnipeg accounts for about two-thirds of provincial transactions.

3. **Sundry, $709,100--52.5%**

Larger components of the variance include:

• Bail forfeitures held for six years	$236,000
• Working Together program	107,500
• late billings for federal detainees in provincial institutions	80,900
• receipt in excess of amount budgeted for Sundance RCMP detachment	45,000
• family allowances	40,600
• Law Society payment in excess of budget	35,000
• restitution	34,600
• interchange agreement	25,200
	$604,800

4. **Milner Ridge, $(3,045,000)--(100)%**

This allocation of $3,045,000, denoted as a cost-sharing agreement re Milner Ridge, was transferred to us by Community Services. During the year it was determined that there was no official agreement with the federal government concerning capital for Milner Ridge. However, there was a commitment for a $3 million contribution toward construction of correctional institutions. There is now a signed agreement concerning construction of a new Remand Centre, and revenues will be received on a progressive basis under the terms of this agreement. As the costs will be paid from capital funds controlled by Government Services, the recovery account for receipts is to be transferred to that department.

5. **Land Transfer Tax, $2,555,100--19.7%**

This variance includes $4,058,500 from Manitoba Properties Inc., offset by a reduction in land transfer tax collection resulting from:

(a) a slump in housing starts and the Winnipeg real estate market generally,
(b) land transfer tax avoidance schemes, which flourished until amending legislation came into effect February 16, 1989,
(c) a discernible drop in sizable commercial transactions.

6. **Young Offenders Act, $921,700–17.7%**

   The variance reflects a prior period adjustment of $643,700 and an increased amount claimable of $278,000.

Adjustment Explanations

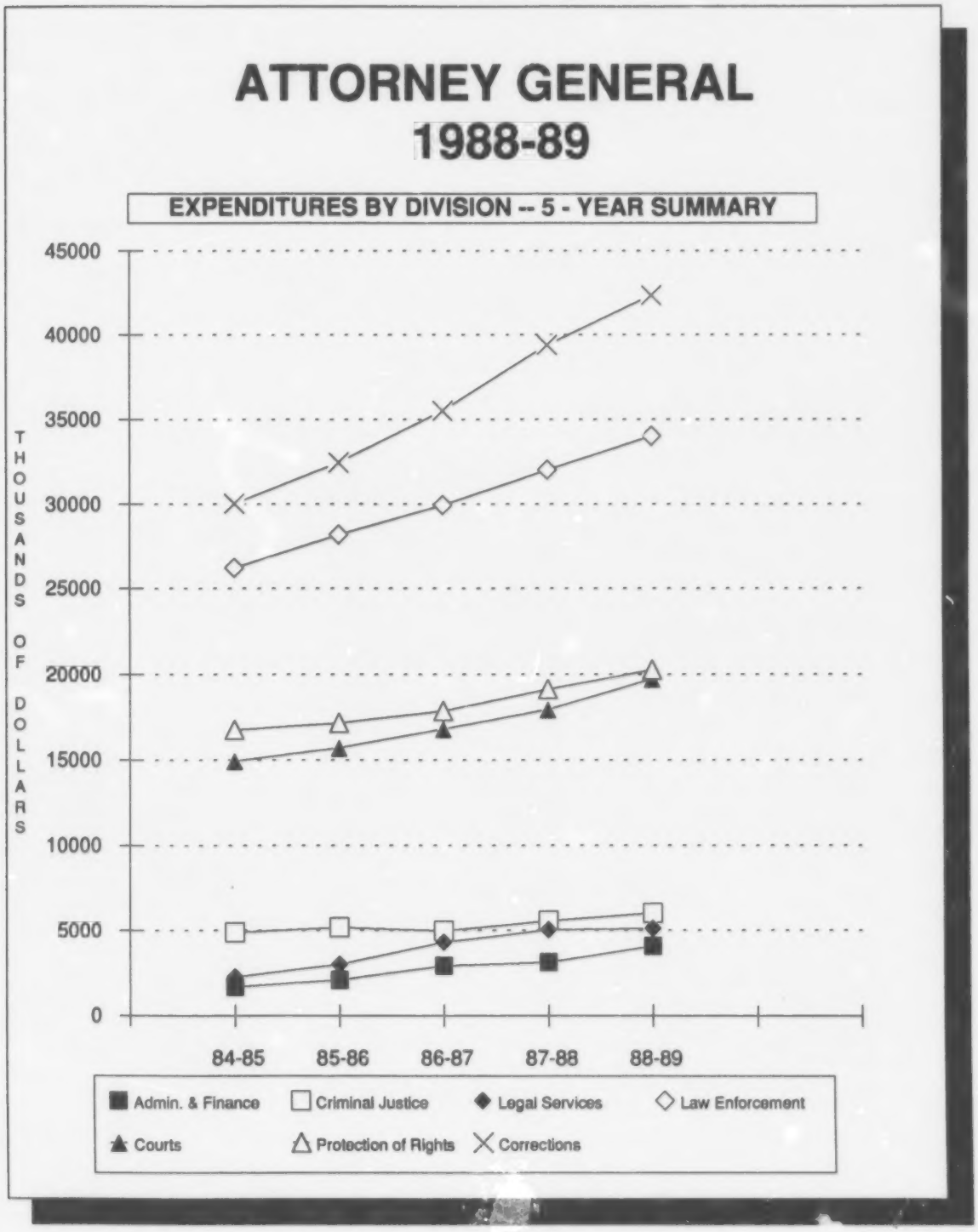
1. **Transactions were processed after April 28, 1989.**
2. **Outstanding amount has been accrued.**

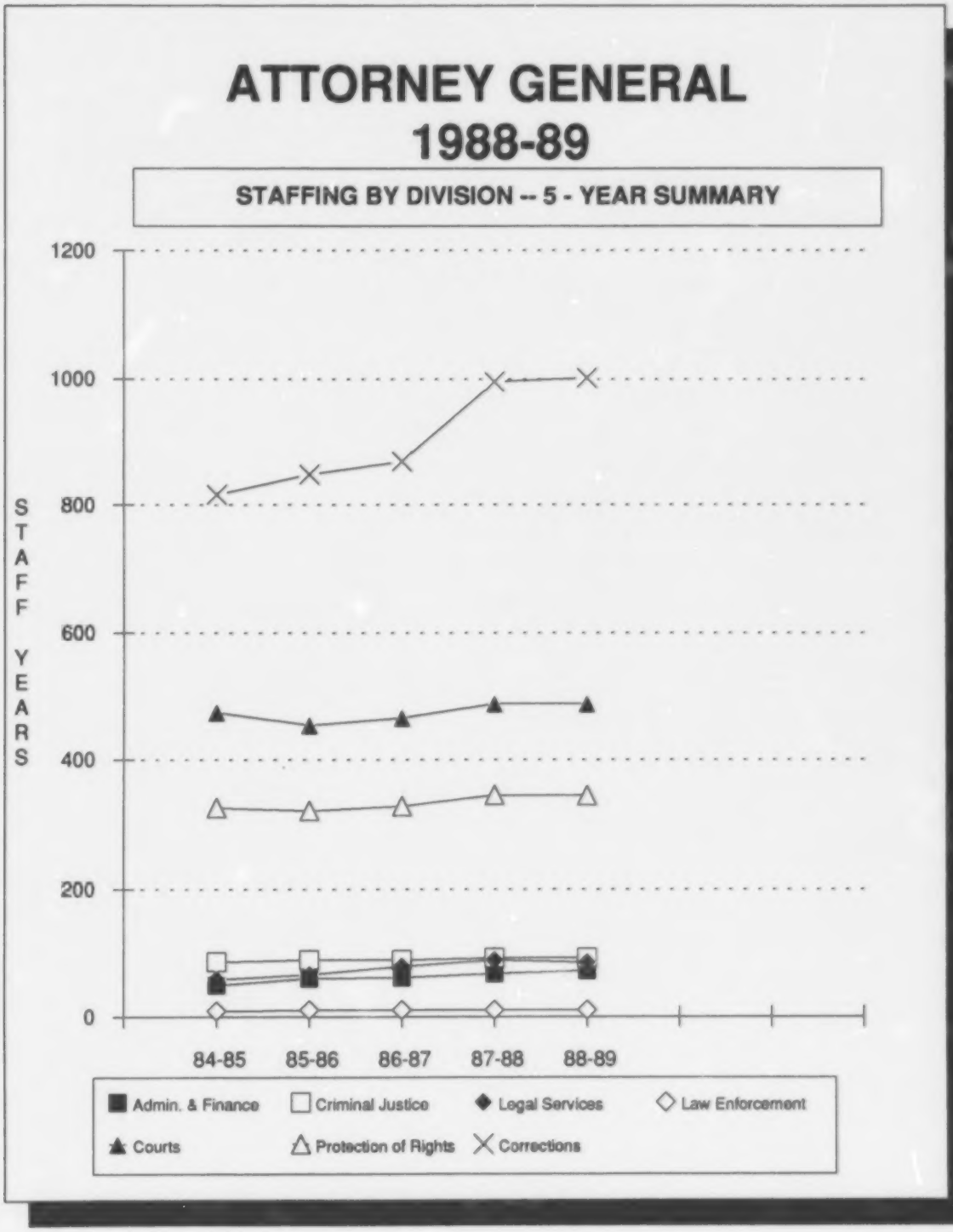
Historical Information

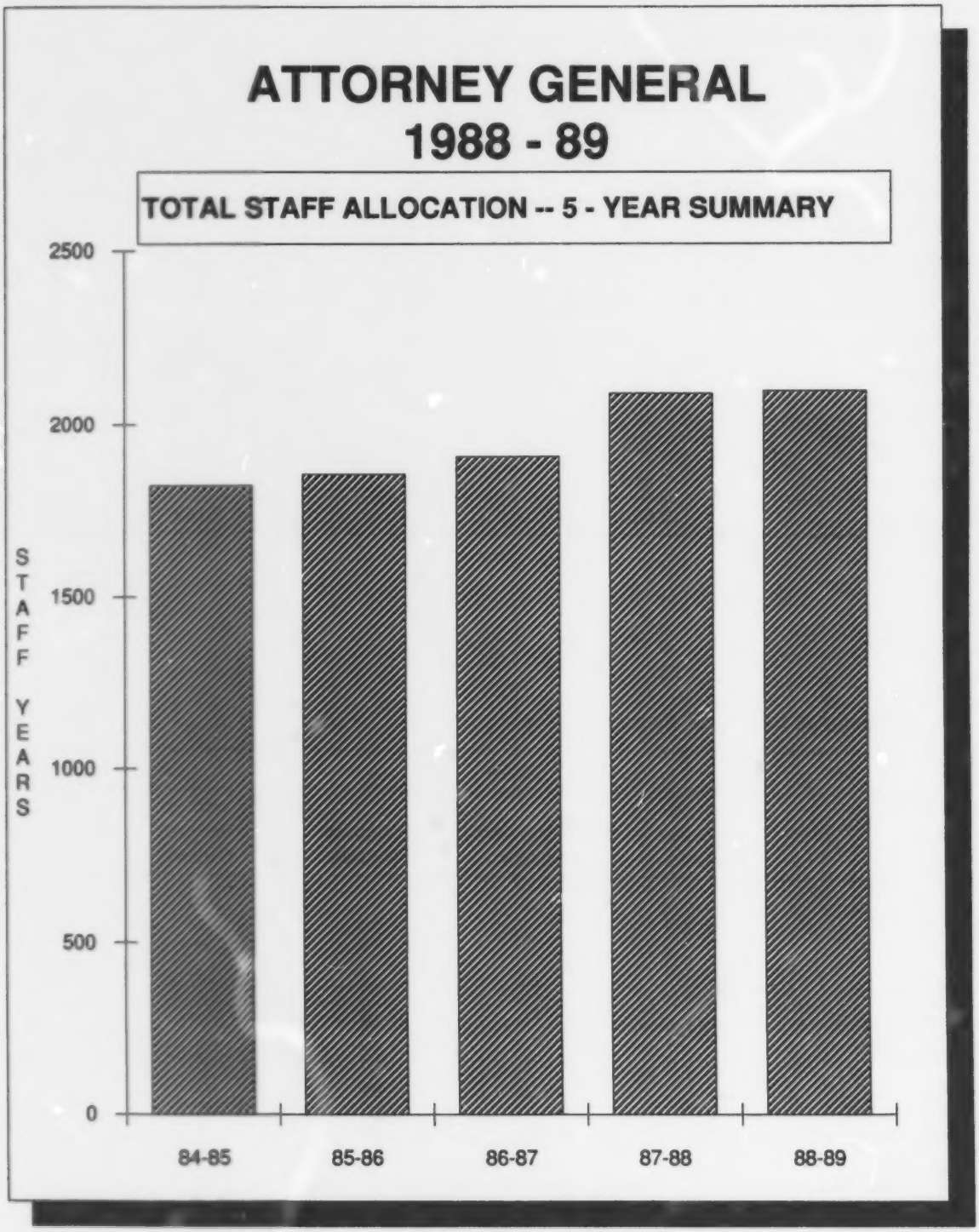
Department of Attorney General
Five-Year Expenditure and Staffing Summary by Appropriation
For Years Ending March 31, 1985 – March 31, 1989

Appropriation	1984-85 SY	1984-85 $	1985-86 SY	1985-86 $	1986-87 SY	1986-87 $	1987-88 SY	1987-88 $	1988-89 SY	1988-89 $
1. Administration & Finance	49:26	1,685,200	60:46	2,087,300	62:20	2,925,600	68:33	3,092,400	73	4,057,800
2. Criminal Justice	87	4,892,700	90	5,182,800	90	4,992,200	93	5,718,200	93	6,130,600
3. Legal Services	59	2,276,100	967	3,028,800	80	4,310,700	89:39	4,955,900	85:39	4,720,700
4. Law Enforcement	9	26,197,800	11	28,182,600	11	29,948,000	11	33,008,100	11	35,384,400
5. Court Services	474:39	14,942,800	454:46	15,715,300	465:46	16,803,400	488:32	18,293,900	488:32	19,994,700
6. Protection of Individual & Property Rights	325:46	16,765,300	321:10	17,155,200	327:36	17,870,100	345:04	19,332,800	343:36	21,787,700
7. Corrections	816	30,028,400	849	32,457,900	869	35,518,800	996	39,371,900	1,002:26	42,190,800
Total	**1,821:07**	**96,788,300**	**1,853:50**	**103,809,900**	**1,905:50**	**112,368,800**	**2,092:04**	**123,773,200**	**2,097:29**	**134,266,700**

ATTORNEY GENERAL
1988-89




ATTORNEY GENERAL
1988-89
STAFFING BY DIVISION -- 5 - YEAR SUMMARY
STAFF YEARS
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
84-85
85-86
86-87
87-88
88-89
Admin. & Finance
Criminal Justice
Legal Services
Law Enforcement
Courts
Protection of Rights
Corrections


ATTORNEY GENERAL
1988 - 89
TOTAL STAFF ALLOCATION -- 5 - YEAR SUMMARY
STAFF YEARS
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
84-85
85-86
86-87
87-88
88-89

Corrections
Community and Youth Correctional Services

Table 1
Young Offenders Admitted to Alternative Measures
1985 — 1988

Region	1985	1986	1987	1988
Dakota Ojibway	26	30	9	19
Central	94	141	185	117
Eastman	257	239	212	293
Interlake	127	205	187	115
Parklands	127	131	149	131
North	252	584	444	316
Westman	289	338	373	268
Winnipeg	1,688	1,750	1,583	1,570
Province	**2,860**	**3,418**	**3,142**	**2,829**

Table 2
Reports Prepared for Courts, by Region — 1988

	Youth Courts			Adult Courts	
Region	Interim Release Reports	Pre-disposition Reports	Progress Reports	Interim Release Reports	Pre-sentence Reports
Dakota Ojibway	—	18	—	—	45
Central	—	113	—	—	163
Eastman	—	44	4	—	52
Interlake	—	71	9	—	109
Parklands	—	82	6	—	40
North	—	250	21	—	89
Westman	39	145	4	—	90
Winnipeg	4	548	18	3	491
Province	**43**	**1,271**	**62**	**3**	**1,079**

Table 3
Reports Prepared for Courts
1985 — 1988

	1985		1986		1987		1988	
Reports	**Manitoba**	**Winnipeg**	**Manitoba**	**Winnipeg**	**Manitoba**	**Winnipeg**	**Manitoba**	**Winnipeg**
Youth								
Pre-disposition reports	1,344	770	1,311	704	1,407	649	1,271	548
Progress reports	161	73	219	112	139	43	62	18
Interim-release and community service order reports	72	55	21	12	84	17	43	4
Total*	**1,577**	**898**	**1,551**	**828**	**1,630**	**709**	**1,376**	**570**
Adults								
Pre-sentence reports	934	427	885	358	1,039	465	1,079	491
Interim-release and community service order reports	21	13	13	5	7	3	3	3
Total*	**955**	**440**	**868**	**363**	**1,046**	**468**	**1,082**	**494**

* *Excludes out-of-region assessments.*

Community and Youth Correctional Services

Table 4
Fine Option Program – 1988

Persons Registered:	Winnipeg	3,815	
	Interlake	647	
	Central	702	
	Eastman	763	
	Parklands	698	
	Westman	1,070	
	Norman/Thompson	1,284	
	Out-of-province	8	
	Total:	**8,987**	
Successful Completion:			
Successful completion of community work		5,644	66%
Partial completion of work and wished to pay balance owing		803	9%
Non-Completion			
Unsatisfactory performance		37	1%
Failed to return to work		805	9%
Failed to begin community work		954	12%
Other		266	3%
	Total:	**8,509**	**100%**
Hours of unpaid community work completed:		300,667	
Value of fines worked off:		$1,413,133.96	
Number of default days (jail days) saved through participation in program (approximate):		137,222	
Offence profile:	Criminal Code	3,211	25%
	Other federal statutes	357	3%
	Provincial statutes	1,503	12%
	Highway Traffic Act	5,438	42%
	Parking tickets	1,559	12%
	Uncategorized	752	6%
	Total:	**12,820**	**100%**

Note: Total completions are not the same as total registrations because some persons do not complete the program until the following year. Total offences exceed total registrations because some persons register for multiple offences.

Table 5
Community Service Order Program
January 1, 1988 — December 31, 1988

Region	Adult				Youth			
	No. of Registrations	Hours Ordered	No. of Terminations*	Hours Worked	No. of Registrations	Hours Ordered	No. of Terminations*	Hours Worked
Winnipeg	561	46,988.0	571	30,653.0	331	18,868.5	318	12,043.5
Interlake	31	1,956.0	28	1,723.5	26	1,435.0	19	801.0
Eastman	48	3,150.0	48	2,189.5	51	3,035.0	55	2,597.5
Parklands	36	1,964.0	25	1,247.5	42	2,205.0	37	1,641.0
Norman/Thompson	118	10,582.5	117	7,699.0	183	14,620.0	169	10,184.0
Westman	33	3,073.0	30	1,622.5	102	4,635.0	92	2,865.5
Central	16	985.0	14	697.5	42	3,262.5	41	2,398.5
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	86.0
Total	**843**	**68,698.5**	**833**	**45,832.5**	**777**	**48,061.0**	**734**	**32,617.0**

* Successful completions: 598 Rate: 72%
Non-completions: 234 Rate: 28%

* Successful completions: 477 Rate: 65%
Non-completions: 257 Rate: 35%

Community and Youth Correctional Services

Table 6
Admissions to Community Supervision by Region, 1988
January 1, 1988 — December 31, 1988

Youth	Interim Release	CSO or Compensation Order*	Probation
Dakota Ojibway	—	1	16
Central	1	11	79
Eastman	4	22	67
Interlake	1	16	62
Parklands	—	11	78
North	4	24	288
Westman	—	153	86
Winnipeg	133	139	421
Province	**143**	**377**	**1,097**

Adult	Interim Release	Community Service Orders*	Probation	Prison with Probation to Follow
Dakota Ojibway	—	—	37	10
Central	4	8	138	14
Eastman	1	13	146	29
Interlake	2	20	87	22
Parklands	—	6	89	27
North	3	29	405	140
Westman	—	24	151	48
Winnipeg	1,233	424	1,070	300
Province	**1,243**	**524**	**2,123**	**590**

* *Excludes offenders who are under concurrent probation supervision, to avoid double-counting.*

Community and Youth Correctional Services

Table 7
Average Month-End Supervision Caseload by Region — 1988

Youth	Interim Release	CSO or Compensation Order*	Probation
Dakota Ojibway	—	—	17
Central	—	20	76
Eastman	1	11	115
Interlake	1	7	87
Parklands	—	2	72
North	1	12	364
Westman	—	32	95
Winnipeg	69	69	632
Province	**72**	**153**	**1,457**

Adult	Interim Release	C.S.O. or Compensation Order*	Probation	Prison With Probation to Follow
Dakota Ojibway	—	—	48	4
Central	2	9	150	17
Eastman	—	13	214	14
Interlake	1	6	138	15
Parklands	—	2	85	8
North	—	13	431	112
Westman	—	6	197	19
Winnipeg	588	273	1,758	205
Province	**591**	**322**	**3,021**	**395**

* *Excludes offenders who are under concurrent probation supervision, to avoid double-counting. Provincial totals may not equal sums of regions, due to rounding.*

Table 8
Community Supervision Trends, 1985 to 1988

	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Admissions During Year	Caseload at End of Year	Admissions During Year	Caseload at End of Year	Admission During Year	Caseload at End of Year	Admissions During Year	Caseload at End of Year
Youth								
Interim-release	261	22	92	22	212	77	143	67
CSO or Compensation Order*	516	178	338	170	354	146	377	110
Probation	866	1,300	943	1,186	1,175	1,371	1,097	1,339
Adult								
Interim-release	511	321	795	420	965	642	1,243	691
Community Service Order*	361	259	414	226	491	299	524	307
Probation	1,444	2,437	1,519	2,286	1,841	2,743	2,123	3,200
In prison with probation to follow	421	230	613	356	699	337	590	332

* *Excludes offenders who are under concurrent probation supervision, to avoid double-counting.*

Note: Youth and adult probation admissions for 1987 have been adjusted to correct errors in the 1987 annual report.

Community and Youth Correctional Services

Table 9
Temporary Detention*
Kenaston Youth Centre
Number of Offenders Admitted Annually — 1985 to 1988

Year	Males	Females	Total
1985	2,435	482	2,917
1986	2,242	465	2,707
1987	2,182	502	2,684
1988	2,170	488	2,658

* *Does not include small number of young offenders held temporarily in adult facilities. See adult correctional statistics.*

Table 10
Temporary Detention*
Kenaston Youth Centre
Average Daily Population — 1982 to 1988

Year	Males	Females	Total
1982	59.7	9.8	69.5
1983	65.5	14.9	80.4
1984	59.9	11.9	71.8
1985	71.9	10.3	82.2
1986	68.2	8.5	76.7
1887	69.9	10.4	80.3
1988	72.2	11.8	89.0

* *Does not include small number of young offenders held temporarily in adult facilities. See adult correctional statistics.*

Community and Youth Correctional Services

Table 11
Kenaston Youth Centre
Admissions to Temporary Detention
By Offence on Admission — 1988

Size of Sample	Males – 2,170	Females – 488	Total – 2,658
Offence	**Males %**	**Females %**	**Total %**
Against Persons:			
Assault	10.1	14.8	10.9
Murder	0.5	0.2	0.4
Robbery	2.6	3.3	2.7
Sex offences	0.4	0.6	0.4
Disturbance	0.4	0.0	0.3
Weapons	3.8	4.9	4.0
Wounding	0.1	0.4	0.2
Threats	0.6	0.0	0.5
Confinement	0.0	0.0	0.0
Driving	1.6	0.4	1.4
Other	0.1	0.4	0.2
Total	**20.3**	**25.0**	**21.1**
Against Property:			
Theft	11.0	9.6	10.7
Break and enter	27.1	6.8	23.4
Forgery	0.5	1.4	0.6
Mischief	2.4	5.5	3.0
Damage	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arson	0.6	2.0	0.9
Fraud	0.1	0.6	0.2
Other	6.2	4.5	5.9
Total	**47.9**	**30.5**	**44.7**
Against Self:			
Narcotics control	1.5	1.2	1.4
Food and Drug Act	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sexual immorality	0.0	1.4	0.3
Intoxicated Persons Act	4.6	11.3	5.8
Other	0.0	0.4	0.1
Total	**6.1**	**14.3**	**7.6**
Others (Victimless):			
Unlawfully at large	3.7	3.5	3.7
Escape lawful custody	0.8	3.7	1.3
Material witness	0.0	0.0	0.0
Breach of disposition	1.4	1.8	1.5
Failure to appear	15.3	18.0	15.8
Highway Traffic Act	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	4.3	3.1	4.1
Total	**25.7**	**30.1**	**26.5**

Note: Due to rounding, columns may not total 100 per cent.

Community and Youth Correctional Services

Table 12
Temporary Detention*
Kenaston Youth Centre
Admissions, Discharges and Average Daily Population — 1988

Temporary Detention	Males	Females	Total Detention
Admissions	2,170	488	2,658
Discharges	2,163	483	2,646
Average daily population	77.2	11.8	89.0
Average days stay per discharge	15.1	11.7	14.5

* *Does not include small number of young offenders held temporarily in adult facilities. See adult correctional statistics.*

Table 13
Secure Custody
Agassiz and Doncaster Youth Centres
Admissions, Discharges and Average Daily Population — 1988

Secure Custody	Agassiz[1]	Doncaster		Total
	Males	Males	Females	Secure Custody
Admissions	133	106	7	246
Discharges	135	104	12	251
Average daily population	66.4	13.4	3.2	82.6
Average days stay per discharge	202.4	48.1	131.7	135.1

1. *Excludes Crescent Centre (open custody) at Agassiz.*

Community and Youth Correctional Services

Table 14
Open Custody
Willow and Crescent Youth Centres and Community Custody Homes
Admissions, Discharges and Average Daily Population — 1988

Open Custody	Willow Male	Willow Female	Crescent Male	Community Homes	Total Open Custody[1]
Admissions	349	70	45	72	464
Discharges	362	76	43	73	481
Average daily population[2]	54.1	15.8	19.1	25.4	114.7
Average days stay per discharge	74.9	95.1	161.6	124.14	n/a[3]

Notes:

1. *About 30% of offenders spend part of their committal period in a youth centre and the rest in a community custody home. To avoid double-counting, the totals for admissions and discharges do not include community homes.*
2. *Average daily population statistics include offenders who are away from the facilities on authorized temporary releases.*
3. *The "average days stay per discharge" is not available for the complete open custody program, but only for the individual facilities, because the statistical system does not follow offenders as they are transferred from one facility to another.*

Adult Correctional Services

Table 15
Adult Correctional Institutions: Resident Population
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 — 1988

Resident Population	Headingley	Brandon			Dauphin			The Pas			Portage	Milner Ridge	Remand Centre		Total
	M	M	F	Y	M	F	Y	M	F	Y	F	M	M	F	
To begin period[1]	352	108	—	—	42	—	—	47	—	—	30	33	142	11	765
Admissions	4,460	1,194	116	471	685	44	47	1,623	90	84	378	191	13,319	1,819	24,521
Releases	4,476	1,189	116	470	692	44	47	1,596	89	84	368	193	13,308	1,815	24,487
To end period	336	113	—	—	35	—	—	74	1		40	31	153	15	798
Total resident-days[2]	140,847	43,226	358	1,847	15,439	99	84	25,621	943	343	13,878	4,761	69,666	5,224	322,336
Avg. daily population[3]	373	118	—	—	41	—	—	69	—	—	37	38	154	9	839
Maximum population[4]	462	139	—	—	53	—	—	87	—	—	46	59	187	19	—
Minimum population[4]	273	89	—	—	24	—	—	58	—	—	28	17	128	1	—
Camps															
Total resident-days	11,902							12,278							24,180
Avg. daily population	32							33							65

1. *Resident population at beginning and end of period is the total number of residents under the legal jurisdiction of each institution.*
2. *Total resident-days is obtained by adding the population at midnight to those inmates released during the preceding 24 hours.*
3. *Average daily population is the total number of residents in the institution at midnight divided by the days in the period.*
4. *Maximum and minimum population counts the number of inmates present in the institution at midnight. These highs and lows do not necessarily occur on the same day and, therefore, are not additive.*

Note: Admissions and releases in this table reflect the daily movement of inmates within the provincial correctional system and differ from those in subsequent tables, which reflect the formal admissions to and releases from the provincial correctional system.

Adult Correctional Services

Table 16
Adult Correctional Institutions[1]
All Admissions[2] by Marital Status — 1988

Status	Headingley	Brandon	Dauphin	The Pas	Portage	Milner Ridge	Total
Single	1,283	589	261	640	129	32	2,934
Married	330	150	56	219	32	10	797
Widowed	12	17	5	4	7	—	45
Divorced	171	67	16	38	24	2	318
Separated	113	77	28	38	29	4	289
Common-law	558	211	116	239	46	15	1,185
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**2,467**	**1,111**	**482**	**1,178**	**267**	**63**	**5,568**

1. This table excludes data for the Provincial Remand Centre.
2. Includes offenders sentenced or remanded for trial and pre-court residents.

Table 17
Adult Correctional Institutions[1]
All Admissions[2] by Education Level — 1988

Level	Headingley	Brandon	Dauphin	The Pas	Portage	Milner Ridge	Total
No formal education	12	2	1	10	3	—	28
To Grade 9	857	434	244	647	145	20	2,347
To Grade 13	1,440	552	211	468	95	38	2,804
College	68	66	12	16	5	—	167
University	79	47	13	15	14	5	173
Other	—	4	1	6	2	—	13
Unknown	11	6	—	16	3	—	36
Total	**2,467**	**1,111**	**482**	**1,178**	**267**	**63**	**5,568**

1. This table excludes data for the Provincial Remand Centre.
2. Includes offenders sentenced or remanded for trial and pre-court residents.

Adult Correctional Services

Table 18
Adult Correctional Institutions[1]
All Admissions[2] by Age Group — 1988

Age Group	Headingley	Brandon	Dauphin	The Pas	Portage	Milner Ridge	Total
15 - 17	10	1	3	2	5	1	22
18 - 19	221	136	84	186	23	5	655
20 - 24	753	359	137	369	72	20	1,710
25 - 29	524	240	95	255	73	13	1,200
30 - 34	404	117	70	168	43	9	811
35 - 39	231	118	28	93	17	5	492
40 - 44	140	52	25	40	17	6	280
45 - 49	89	36	20	36	11	2	194
50 +	95	52	20	29	6	2	204
Total	**2,467**	**1,111**	**482**	**1,178**	**267**	**63**	**5,568**

1. *This table excludes data for the Provincial Remand Centre.*
2. *Includes offenders sentenced or remanded for trial and pre-court residents.*

Table 19
Adult Correctional Institutions[1]
Sentenced Offenders[2] by Most Serious Offence[3] — 1988

Offence	Headingley	Brandon	Dauphin	The Pas	Portage	Milner Ridge	Total
Murder, attempted murder	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Other homicides	2	—	1	5	4	—	12
Sex offences	85	12	16	32	5	2	152
Assault/wounding/kidnapping	187	67	54	204	29	6	547
Dangerous substance/weapons	17	7	8	37	2	4	75
Robbery, extortion	36	8	2	7	12	2	67
Break and enter, etc.	229	66	37	82	5	13	432
Thefts, similar offences	199	60	12	59	31	7	368
Possession of stolen goods	57	32	4	9	4	2	108
Fraud offences	50	16	10	4	16	3	99
Dangerous driving, criminal negligence	26	12	6	2	1	1	48
Fail/refuse breathalizer	77	12	10	5	11	1	116
Blood alcohol level over .08	485	113	56	96	40	8	798
Driving while suspended/impaired	58	11	8	5	1	—	83
Other Criminal Code offences	257	83	36	103	43	4	526
Narcotics offences	191	27	5	21	4	3	251
Other federal offences	28	3	2	2	—	1	36
Highway Traffic Act	109	25	10	10	3	3	160
Liquor Control Act	41	23	10	26	3	—	103
Other provincial offences	102	25	8	20	6	—	161
Municipal bylaws	36	2	2	6	1	—	47
Total	**2,272**	**605**	**298**	**736**	**221**	**60**	**4,192**

1. *This table excludes data for the Provincial Remand Centre.*
2. *Also includes residents whose status changed to sentenced.*
3. *Although persons may be charged with multiple offences, only one offence has been tabulated for each sentenced offender. Most serious offence was selected according to the following criteria:*
   1) *If there were several sentences, the offence selected would be that for which the heaviest punishment was awarded.*
   2) *If the sentences were the same, the offence selected is the more serious one as measured by the maximum penalty allowed by law.*

Adult Correctional Services

Table 20
Adult Correctional Institutions[1]
Sentenced Offenders[2] by Length of Sentence[3] — 1988

Length of Sentence	Headingley	Brandon	Dauphin	The Pas	Portage	Milner Ridge	Total
7 days and under	64	43	21	14	3	—	145
8 to 30 days	774	185	87	231	94	—	1,371
31 to 60 days	325	79	47	84	28	1	564
61 to 90 days	202	28	20	71	17	5	343
91 to 120 days	198	60	26	66	18	7	375
121 to 180 days	138	39	19	69	6	8	279
181 to 270 days	217	49	27	77	20	14	404
271 to 365 days	177	52	17	53	15	14	328
366 to 455 days	29	22	7	21	5	1	85
456 to 545 days	40	8	2	8	4	4	66
546 to 729 days	77	31	11	22	6	6	153
Other or unknown	31	9	14	20	5	—	79
Total	**2,272**	**605**	**298**	**736**	**221**	**60**	**4,192**

1. *This table excludes data for the Provincial Remand Centre.*
2. *Also includes residents whose status changed to "sentenced."*
3. *Refers to aggregate sentence to be served for each time admitted.*

Table 21
Adult Correctional Institutions[1]
Parole Certificates and Temporary Absences — 1988

Type	Headingley	Brandon	Dauphin	The Pas	Portage	Milner Ridge	Total
Full-parole releases	86	34	25	23	21	1	190
Day-parole certificates	88	38	1	—	9	5	141
Temporary absences[2]	1,002	426	373	144	194	117	2,256
Total	**1,176**	**498**	**399**	**167**	**224**	**123**	**2,587**

1. *This table excludes data for the Provincial Remand Centre.*
2. *This refers to numbers of temporary absences granted and not number of offenders receiving temporary absences.*

Table 22
Adult Correctional Institutions
All Discharges[1] by Reason for Discharge — 1988

Reason for Discharge	Headingley	Brandon	Dauphin	The Pas	Portage	Milner Ridge	Sub-total	Provincial Remand Centre	Total
Expiration of sentence	1,794	345	171	517	156	8	2,991	69	3,060
Payment of fine	121	75	33	21	8	—	258	589	847
By escort	6	17	4	244	—	—	271	90	361
On parole	86	34	25	23	21	1	190	3	193
Exchange agreement	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Transfer to provincial institution	223	183	96	150	50	5	707	1,514	2,221
Transfer to federal institution	95	24	24	25	1	—	169	329	498
On own recognizance	1	170	9	23	3	—	206	4,469	4,675
On appeal	28	—	—	—	—	—	28	1	29
On bail	9	72	8	10	4	—	103	1,411	1,514
Released at court	85	164	108	121	6	—	484	563	1,047
To Immigration	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	18	20
Death	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other	18	21	9	10	9	—	67	549	616
Total	**2,467**	**1,108**	**487**	**1,144**	**258**	**14**	**5,478**	**9,605**	**15,083**

1. Includes those offenders sentenced or remanded for trial and pre-court residents.

Adult Correctional Institutions

Table 23
Provincial Remand Centre
Reasons for Admission — 1988

Male	
Reason	
Sentenced	758
Remanded	7,443
Immigration	13
Transit	32
Other	13
Sub-total	8,259

Female	
Reason	
Sentenced	170
Remanded	1,305
Immigration	—
Transit	39
Other	—
Sub-total	1,514
Total	**9,773**

Appendix I

Court of Queen's Bench Offices in Manitoba

Winnipeg
Beausejour
Brandon
Dauphin
Flin Flon
Killarney
Minnedosa
Morden
Portage la Prairie
Russell
St. Boniface
Selkirk
Swan River
The Pas
Thompson
Virden

Appendix II

Centres of regular Provincial Court sittings in Manitoba

Winnipeg
- 408 York Avenue
- 373 Broadway
- Public Safety Building
- St. Boniface Public Safety Building
- Fort Osborne Complex

Amaranth
Arborg
Ashern
Beausejour
Berens River
Bloodvein
Boissevain
Brandon
Brochet
Carman
Churchill
Cranberry Portage
Cross Lake
Dauphin
Easterville
Emerson
Fisher Branch
Flin Flon
Garden Hill
Gimli
Gillam
Gladstone
Gods Lake Narrows
Grand Rapids
Gypsumville
Killarney
Lac du Bonnet
Leaf Rapids
Little Grand Rapids
Lundar
Lynn Lake
Melita
Minnedosa
Moose Lake
Morden
Morris
Neepawa
Nelson House
Norway House
Oxford House
Pauingassi
Pine Falls
Poplar River
Portage la Prairie
Pukatawagan
Roblin
Roseau River Reserve
Rossburn
Russell
Selkirk
Shamattawa
Snow Lake
Souris
South Indian Lake
Split Lake
Stonewall
Swan River
Teulon
The Pas
Thompson
Treherne
Virden
Wabowden

Appendix III

Acts administered by the Attorney General, 31 March 1989

Attorney General's Act
International Commercial Arbitration Act
Condominium Act [sections 2, 3, as they pertain to division of land; 4, 5, as they pertain to registration requirements; 6; subsection 7(1)]
Constitutional Questions Act
Corrections on Certain Certificates of Title Act
Corrections Act
Court of Appeal Act
Provincial Court Act
Court of Queen's Bench Act
Crime Prevention Foundation Act
Criminal Injuries Compensation Act
Crown Attorneys Act
Child Custody Enforcement Act
Discriminatory Business Practices Act
Escheats Act
Executive Government Organization Act [Section 12 (2) only, as Keeper of the Great Seal]
Expropriation Act
Fatality Inquiries Act
Hudson's Bay Company Land Register Act
Human Rights Code
Intoxicated Persons Detention Act
Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Act
Canada-United Kingdom Judgments Enforcement Act
Jury Act
Justice for Victims of Crime Act
Law Enforcement Review Act
Law Fees Act
Law Reform Commission Act
Legal Aid Services Society of Manitoba Act
Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act
Manitoba Volunteer Reserve Act
Mental Health Act (Part IV)
Personal Property Security Act
Privacy Act
Private Investigators and Security Guards Act
Proceedings Against the Crown Act
Provincial Police Act
Public Trustee Act
Real Property Act
Registry Act
Regulations Act
Sheriffs Act
Special Survey Act
Interprovincial Subpoena Act
Summary Convictions Act
Surveys Act (Part I)
Transboundary Pollution Reciprocal Access Act
Uniform Law Conference Commissioners Act
Vacant Property Act

Other statutes related to areas for which the Attorney General was responsible (as of 31 March 1989)

Age of Majority Act
Apportionment Act
Arbitration Act
Blood Test Act
Boundary Lines and Line Fences Act
Builders' Liens Act
Bulk Sales Act
Child and Family Services Act (Parts V, VI, VIII)
Controverted Elections Act
Federal Courts Jurisdiction Act
Court of Queen's Bench Small Claims Practices Act
Court of Queen's Bench Surrogate Practice Act
Defamation Act
Devolution of Estates Act
Distress Act
Domicile and Habitual Residence Act
Dower Act
Equality of Status Act
Manitoba Evidence Act (Parts I and IV)
Executions Act
Factors Act
Family Maintenance Act
Fatal Accidents Act
Fraudulent Conveyances Act
Frustrated Contracts Act
Garage Keepers Act
Garnishment Act
Gold Clauses Act
Guarantors' Liability Act
Hotel Keepers Act
Interpretation Act
Judgments Act
Landlord and Tenant Act
Law of Property Act
Limitation of Actions Act
Marine Insurance Act
Marital Property Act
Married Women's Property Act
Mental Health Act (Part III)
Mercantile Law Amendment Act
Mortgage Act
Newspapers Act
Nuisance Act
Occupiers' Liability Act
Official Securities Act
Parents' Maintenance Act
Perpetuities and Accumulations Act
Petty Trespasses Act
Powers of Attorney Act
Presumption of Death Act
Repair Shops Act
Retirement Plan Beneficiaries Act
Sale of Goods Act
Sand and Gravel Act
Short Forms Act
Soldiers' Estates Act
Stable Keepers Act
Survivorship Act
Testators Family Maintenance Act
Threshers' Liens Act
Tortfeasors and Contributory Negligence Act
Trustee Act
Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act
Wages Recovery Act
Warehousemen's Liens Act
Warehouse Receipts Act
Wills Act
Woodmen's Liens Act

Appendix IV

The following is a listing of some of the most commonly contacted branches, boards and agencies reporting to the Attorney General. If the office you want is not listed here, please contact:

Citizens' Inquiry Service
Government of Manitoba
945-3744 (1-800-282-8060 toll-free)

Minister's Office
104 Legislative Building
450 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 0V8
945-3728

Administration & Finance
9th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2878

Chief Medical Examiner
770 Bannatyne Avenue
Winnipeg
R3E 0W3
945-2048

Community & Youth Corrections (including Probation)
172 Doncaster Street
Winnipeg
R3N 1X9

Constitutional Law
4th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0679

Court of Queen's Bench
408 York Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 0V8
Civil 945-3014
Criminal 945-5382
Family Division
(Divorce) 945-5383
Administration 945-3027

Deputy Minister's Office
110 Legislative Building
450 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 0V8
945-3739

Board of Review
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-4438

Communications
14th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2888

Corrections Division
Bldg. 21-139 Tuxedo Avenue
Winnipeg
R3N 0H6
945-7286

Court Communicators
2nd-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-3909

Court Reporters
4th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2097

Criminal Injuries Compensation
Board
101-696 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg
R3G 0M6
774-3565

Child Abuse Witness Program
6th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0662

Family Law
4th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0268

Human Rights Commission
301-259 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg
R3B 2A9
945-3007

Land Titles
LL-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
Registration
Surveys

Law Enforcement Review Agency
12th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-8667

Legal Aid Services Society
402-294 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 0B9
947-6501

Courts Division
2nd-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2084

Public Prosecutions Division
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0220

Crown Attorneys
6th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2852

Firearms Control
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2831

Justice Division
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2881

Law Enforcement
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2264 945-2825
945-2285

Law Reform Commission
12th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2896

Legal Services
6th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2832

Legislative Counsel
3rd-444 St. Mary Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 3T1
945-4203

Liquor Control Commission
1555 Buffalo Place
Winnipeg
R3T 1L9
284-2501

Maintenance Enforcement
Program
2nd-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-7133

Manitoba Police Commission
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2825

Personal Property Registry
15th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-3123

Personnel
9th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-3204

Property Rights Division
14th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2243

Provincial Court
408 York Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 0V8
945-3454

The Public Trustee
13th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2700

Sheriff's Services
2nd-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2107

Victim/Witness Assistance
Program
400-408 York Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 0V8
945-3594

Victims Assistance Committee
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0899

Victim Impact Statement Project
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0899

Videotaping Project-Child Sexual Abuse
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-1720